



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-215
Wednesday
6 November 1991

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-215

CONTENTS

6 November 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

Opposition Resume Talks; Agree to Concessions <i>[Paris International]</i>	1
Premier Said Not To Meet Demands <i>[Libreville Radio]</i>	1
Opposition 'Hardliners' Boycott Meeting <i>[Libreville Radio]</i>	1

Central African Republic

New Foreign Minister Named in 'Reshuffle' <i>[Paris International]</i>	2
--	---

Zaire

Sacred Union Urges 'Civil Disobedience' Campaign <i>[London International]</i>	2
Tshisekedi Urges Mobutu 'Departure' <i>[Paris International]</i>	3
BBC Reporter on Situation in Kinshasa	3
Diaka: National Conference To Convene 'Next Week' <i>[Kinshasa TV]</i>	3
Nigerian Foreign Minister Delivers Message <i>[Kinshasa Radio]</i>	4
New Newspaper 'Preaches Positive Neutrality' <i>[Kinshasa Radio]</i>	4

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

Paris Radio Reports Troop Movements in North <i>[Paris International]</i>	5
---	---

Ethiopia

Djibouti's Hassan Gouled Aptidon Arrives for Visit <i>[ENA]</i>	5
Radio Cites Hassan on Aid, Ties <i>[Addis Ababa International]</i>	5
BBC Reports on 'Insecurity' in Eastern Region	5
New United Oromo Organization Outlines Objectives <i>[Harar Radio]</i>	6

Kenya

Moi: 16 Nov Opposition Rally 'Illegal', Stay Away <i>[Nairobi TV]</i>	6
FORD Member Reportedly Arrested <i>[AFP]</i>	6
Moi Calls for 'Fresh Party Elections' in Nairobi <i>[Nairobi Radio]</i>	7
Bilateral Trade Agreement Signed With Pakistan <i>[KNAJ]</i>	7
Press Reports Land Clashes in Western Districts <i>[Nairobi TV]</i>	8
DAILY NATION Reporters Barred From Ouko Trial <i>[Nairobi TV]</i>	8

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Reshuffles 'Principal Secretaries' <i>[Dar es Salaam International]</i>	9
Government Denies S. African Plane Due for ANC <i>[Dar es Salaam Radio]</i>	9
Plane Reportedly To Arrive 6 Nov <i>[Dar es Salaam International]</i>	9

Uganda

Parliament Member Calls for Referendum on System <i>[AFP]</i>	9
---	---

UNLA Leader Kweya Killed in Government Raid [AFP] 10

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Meets ANC's Sisulu	[Prague Radio]	11
Commonwealth Secretary General, Delegation Visit	[SAPA]	11
Warning on 'Escalating Violence'	[Johannesburg TV]	11
Buthelezi Meets Greek Delegation; Criticizes ANC	[SAPA]	11
Race Relations Body Cites VAT Strike Threats	[SAPA]	12
Cosatu Questions Government, IFP Aims on Strike	[SAPA]	12
Justice Olivier Interviewed on Bill of Rights	[Johannesburg TV]	14
Gunmen Kill ANC's Soweto Deputy Chairman	[SOWETAN 28 Oct]	17
Rightwing Warns Against Revising Gun Laws	[Umtata Radio]	17
AWB's Terre'blanche Cited	[SAPA]	17
ANC: Viljoen Report on Broadcasting 'Flawed'	[Johannesburg Radio]	18

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Joint Political Commission Holds Session 22 Oct	[Luanda Radio]	19
Commanders of 'Future Armed Forces' Appointed	[London International]	19
Reportage on Visit by UN Undersecretary General		19
Cited on Peace Accord, Refugees	[Voice of the Black Cockerel]	19
Concludes Visit, Departs 21 Oct	[ANGOP]	20
* Dos Santos on Economic Relations With Portugal		
[Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 28 Sep]		20
* Relations With Cuba Being Reconsidered	[Lisbon O JORNAL 20 Sep]	20
* Joint Commanders of Armed Forces Named	[Lisbon PUBLICO 11 Oct]	21
* Information Minister on Foreign Relations	[Lisbon O JORNAL 4 Oct]	22
* Changes in National Anthem, Flag Envisaged	[Lisbon O JORNAL 20 Sep]	24

Mozambique

Unemployment Tops 20,000 in Manica Province	[Maputo Radio]	24
* Joint Venture Formed by BPD, Banknet	[NOTICIAS 20 Sep]	24
* Three New Development Projects Approved	[NOTICIAS 20 Sep]	25
* Displaced Persons Returning to Mongicual	[NOTICIAS 19 Sep]	25

Namibia

RSA To Cooperate in Walvis Bay Census	[Windhoek Radio]	26
---------------------------------------	------------------	----

WEST AFRICA

Guinea

Conte Meets Sierra Leone Official; Summit Viewed	[Conakry Radio]	27
--	-----------------	----

Liberia

ECOWAS Secretary General on Summit Accord	[London International]	27
---	------------------------	----

Nigeria

Death Sentences for 8 Coupists Commuted to Life	[Lagos Radio]	28
Human Rights Group Comments	[AFP]	28

Senegal

Diouf Returns, Comments on Yamoussoukro Talks	[PANA]	28
---	--------	----

Sierra Leone

Momoh Returns From Harare Commonwealth Summit <i>[Freetown Radio]</i>	29
Villagers Said Harassed for Opposition Sympathies <i>[London International]</i>	29

Cameroon

Opposition Resume Talks; Agree to Concessions

LD0111161991 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] In Cameroon, after the breaking of dialogue yesterday between the opposition and the authorities, the mediation that was set up appears to have borne fruit. Let me briefly remind you that this first hitch yesterday was caused by the use by one of the opponents of the term Coordination of the Opposition, an expression that is not authorized by the government. Today, therefore, all seems to have returned to order and the meeting between the prime minister and the parties has resumed. Here is Dominique de Courcelle:

[Begin De Courcelle recording] The mediation has therefore succeeded on the basis of a concession on both sides. As soon as the meeting opens, the prime minister again hands over to Pierre Ngayap, leader of the Liberal Convention who was interrupted yesterday thereby starting the breakdown in the talks.

On the other side, the parties in the coordination accept to no longer mention the forbidden word coordination in the hall. So this morning, Pierre Ngayap recalled the memorandum's preconditions. He insisted, once again, on the broadening of the agenda, and especially on the revision of the constitution. Since we cannot express ourselves on behalf of the coordination, he said as he left, then each party that belongs to it that is present here will reformulate the same demands on its behalf. He declared that, of the fifteen preconditions, some were negotiable and others were not and that they were in the process of consulting each other to decide those on which they remained inflexible.

With this sudden success, the parties in the coordination that are here consider that they have achieved a goal—to show that they were not prepared to put up with anything, and that they must be taken into account, a warning to the government, but also an answer to all their supporters who were beginning to ask themselves where this meeting would lead, where for two days the opposition has been talking without anything happening. [end recording]

Premier Said Not To Meet Demands

AB0511102391 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Let us return to Yaounde, the Cameroonian capital which, as you know, has been hosting since 30 October the meeting between government, opposition, and businessmen. As I was saying, until this morning Cameroonian Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou had not given any answer to the conditions set by the opposition. On the line to Yaounde, we have our special correspondent, Raphael Badinga. Raphael, has a solution been found to these conditions, to specific issues?

[Badinga] No, we cannot say that very favorable solutions have been found to the conditions because, to begin his speech, Prime Minister Hayatou introduced [words indistinct]. He considered it unanimous that he should chair the presidium. He also proposed that five rapporteurs should assist him, with two from the political parties, two from the independent personalities, and one from the government.

Concerning the important agenda, there was no question of adding anything else to it. I agree, however, that you will discuss subsidiary questions that I will submit to the president of the Republic for scrutiny: this, in a few words, is the prime minister's reply to the conditions set out by the parties of the Coordination of the Opposition.

So, until now, the Hayatou miracle to defuse the sociopolitical climate in Cameroon has not taken place, and the prime minister said that in reality the rules of the game at this meeting had already been defined by President Biya himself. Two issues have, therefore, remained intact on the tripartite meeting agenda: one, the draft electoral code and, two, access by political parties to the media, with the understanding that any resolution on these two issues will be adopted by consensus.

In regard to ending operational commands, the head of the Cameroonian Government demanded that operation ghost towns be lifted first.

Concerning fiscal amnesty, Sadou Hayatou was somehow vague, saying that it was an individual issue and that since all Cameroonian know each other, each person should be able to make case-by-case proposals.

That, Komo Rodrigue, is the situation here at the Palais des Congres in Yaounde.

Opposition 'Hardliners' Boycott Meeting

AB0511201591 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] No progress has been made in Cameroon. The meeting organized by the Cameroonian Government to debate the electoral code and modalities for access to the public media by political parties did not resume this morning in the capital.

The reason is that the main opposition parties refused to take part in the meeting. Seven parties left the meeting yesterday after Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou rejected their demand to put constitutional revision on the agenda and relinquish chairmanship of the proceedings to an independent personality.

This morning, the opposition was expected to read a statement on this issue in the meeting hall, but something else happened. From Yaounde, our special correspondent, Raphael Badinga, reports:

[Begin Badinga recording] The opposition parties did not keep their promise. Questioned yesterday on the

outcome of their meeting after Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou's reply to their conditions, the parties' spokesman, Pierre Flambo Gayap, said that they would come to the Palais des Congres this morning to announce at the plenary session that they were going to leave the talks, though they were still open to dialogue. They have not made their whereabouts known since this morning. We decided to comb the hotels to find them, but it was in vain. Is it a new strategic withdrawal or a definitive departure? We will know that this afternoon at the resumption of the proceedings.

Nevertheless, the absence of the opposition hardliners did not prevent the prime minister from continuing with the agenda: the election of the five rapporteurs who will help the chairman. It is understood that the proceedings will today focus on public media access by political parties. These proceedings are being attended by moderate opposition parties.

It will be noted that at this meeting an unexpected problem may occur. This is in relation to the small parties who have been complaining of their relegation to spectator status. Will these small parties also boycott the meeting or take an active part in the debates? They, too, want to be considered as actors and not mere spectators.
[end recording]

Central African Republic

New Foreign Minister Named in 'Reshuffle'

*LD0511154791 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] In a government reshuffle in the Republic of Central Africa, Christian Lingama-Toleque has become minister of foreign affairs. He was previously ambassador to Germany and to the United States. He was also a minister on several occasions during the Bokassa regime.

Zaire

Sacred Union Urges 'Civil Disobedience' Campaign

*AB0511163591 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Report on telephone interview with BBC reporter Colin Blane in Kinshasa by BBC studio reporter Dempster—from the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Today promises to be yet another day of tension if not conflict in Zaire. As you heard in the news, the opposition Sacred Union coalition has called for a campaign of civil disobedience in a bid to force President Mobutu to resign while the security forces have stepped up measures to prevent any further outbreaks of violence. Colin Blane is in Kinshasa and on the line a few moments ago, I asked him what the opposition had planned.

[Begin recording] [Blane] The opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi has made it clear the kind of things he

expects. He said there will be strikes, mass meetings, peaceful marches, but what he has not said is what the timetable will be exactly.

[Dempster] Now, the security forces in Zaire have taken a very strong line on any kind of impending civil disobedience. They have introduced new measures. Do you know what these measures are?

[Blane] I understand that what happened is that the defense minister has said that anyone who wants to hold a meeting, any sort of rally, would have to get permission in advance first; otherwise very tough action will be taken against them. So, it rather looks as if this is a recipe for confrontation if Mr. Tshisekedi does try to go ahead with the kind of campaign that he is talking about.

[Dempster] What room is there for compromise or negotiation at this point? It seems as if they are heading for a collision course.

[Blane] It does look like a collision course, I think, because there just isn't any common ground between Etienne Tshisekedi and the new government, for example, on the question of a national conference to be reconvened. It is something that Tshisekedi wants, but he said that unless it is a sovereign national conference there is no point in having it, so he would not go along with a national conference at the moment even if the new government were to call one because he says that at the wings would be President Mobutu, and as long as President Mobutu is at the wings he says, the conference couldn't be a sovereign one and could not take any real decisions.

[Dempster] And, how about the Zairians themselves—well the people in Kinshasa that you have been meeting and speaking to? How do they feel about this ongoing turmoil and the fact that a campaign of civil disobedience could certainly mean an even worse economic situation than the one they are in right now?

[Blane] There has not been a great deal of discussion about the campaign of civil disobedience because details of it haven't come out yet, and it was only something that Tshisekedi himself began to speak about a short time ago. But, I think you are right. The people are very concerned about what would happen in Zaire if the situation continues to go downhill, if there is no sign of any resolution. For example, schools still have not gone back although there has been a great deal of discussion about it. [sentence as heard] Civil servants are still on strike.

[Dempster] And how much in control is the Army, is the military, because, I mean, they were the ones who went on a spree before, and now they seem to be the ones putting their foot down.

[Blane] It is true that the military were the ones who went a-looting and, in between, since the last Belgian soldiers have left, there have not been any reports of trouble. It (?looks) as if the military had been waiting for an opportunity to start again. There have been one or two complaints from human rights people about the way

the military have behaved. Over the last few weeks (?there have been) one or two fresher complaints but I have to say that we haven't seen any evidence of the military misbehaving in the short period since the foreign troops left. [end recording]

Tshisekedi Urges Mobutu 'Departure'

*LD0511160291 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] There is further tension in Zaire between the Sacred Union, which is calling for civil disobedience, and the Mungul Diaka government which is warning the opposition. Nicholas Dent:

[Dent] The level is rising in Kinshasa: As you no doubt know, the foreign soldiers have left the country; the opposition made a plea for them not to depart as they feared finding themselves alone facing President Mobutu's army. In spite of everything, Etienne Tshisekedi, the prime minister who was sacked two weeks ago, has just launched a campaign of civil disobedience. For the moment we do not know very clearly what the concrete actions envisaged by the opposition may be, but this is sufficient to worry the authorities. Any act of violence committed individually or in a group will be severely put down, states the Zairian defense minister.

However, Etienne Tshisekedi is sticking to his guns. The head of the opposition has formed a parallel government and is requesting more strongly the departure of President Mobutu. That man is really evil incarnate, the former prime minister states.

BBC Reporter on Situation in Kinshasa

*AB0511202691 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] Deadlock is still the order of the day in Zaire. Yesterday, the opposition coalition called the Sacred Union called for a campaign of civil disobedience against the official government led by Prime Minister Mungul Diaka. [passage omitted]

On the line to the capital, Kinshasa, Elizabeth Ohene asked our correspondent, Collin Blayne, whether the opposition Sacred Union had been meeting again today.

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] [Ohene] What about the soldiers who started this all with their rioting? Where are they standing in all this? Or are they just a disparate group around Zaire these days?

[Blayne] For the most part, the soldiers seem to be behaving reasonably well, although there was an astonishing incident yesterday when something like 30 soldiers went to the High Court and kidnapped two court officials. Now, we since heard that those court officials have been released, but that really was a very unusual deal. They set free a number of people who were thought

to have been involved in stealing cars during the rioting. So that was a bit of a surprise, that story, but otherwise we do not have a great number of accounts of soldiers misbehaving, even though they did take part in looting earlier in the year.

[Ohene] But with the departure of the Belgian troops, who is keeping security in Kinshasa currently?

[Blayne] The security has been maintained by Zaire troops. They are the ones who are on the streets. They are the ones who are keeping order, and at the moment, at any rate, there does not seem to be any real problem. [passage omitted]

[Ohene] And the Zairian newspapers, what are they saying?

[Blayne] Again, a very unusual story in one of the papers today, which I think had some of the Zairian public chuckling and others looking aghast: The suggestion in the pro-President Mobutu paper, SALONGO, was that the French and Belgians were planning to invade Zaire, and the correspondent, who was filing from Brussels, even suggested the date. He said that they were going to invade Zaire on 15 November, while the Americans would stay out of it. So I think some people thought this was rather amusing, and others must be wondering exactly what is going on. The idea was that they would be coming in from neighboring countries, and they would put Tshisekedi in power. I imagine that the Belgians and French will be very, very quick to deny that one. [end recording]

Diaka: National Conference To Convene 'Next Week'

*LD0511221491 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1900 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] The session of the sovereign national conference is not going to open this week, but next week. Prime Minister Bernardin Mungul Diaka announced this to the press this evening as he was taking stock of the contacts he has held since last Saturday with the different political, social, and diplomatic circles in the capital:

[Begin Diaka recording] [passage omitted] I have held consultative meetings with certain ambassadors with regard to the role they play in the problems of our country. I met the ambassadors of the United States, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, the PRC, and South Korea. I can tell you that following all these contacts the government can officially announce that it is convening the sovereign national conference next week.

In order to put the finishing touches on these meetings and to create peaceful conditions for the debate, and owing to the seriousness of this conference, the govern

ment is also making an immediate call to the two components that signed the Marble Palace agreements and to society to hold consultations immediately to iron out any hint of difficulty which could hamper the normal progress of the sovereign national conference.

The government wants a report setting out specific conclusions to be submitted by the end of the week in order to set a date for the convening of the sovereign national conference next week. This is a top priority, because the government is determined to provide this country with the necessary structures to get the option of the Third Republic off the ground, to do everything possible to ensure that the process of democratization becomes a genuine reality in this country; in other words, I am relying heavily on the meetings due to begin these sessions, possibly even tomorrow or the day after, between the components I have just mentioned, meaning the Sacred Union, the FDU, and society. Together they may provide the national conference with the necessary climate of peace, allowing seriousness in the debate, because our people have waited for so long and can wait no longer.

This is the conclusion resulting from all the contacts I have had over the past three or four days. I hope that the Zairian people will rejoice, knowing that from next week on, the people will once again be meeting to hold a serious debate and to carry out work, the conclusions of which are eagerly awaited by all our people. [end recording]

Nigerian Foreign Minister Delivers Message

EA0611114591 Kinshasa Voix du Zaïre in French
0500 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] An emissary of the Nigerian president has been in Kinshasa since yesterday. The Nigerian minister of foreign affairs has a message from President General Ibrahim Gbadamasi Babangida addressed to his Zairian counterpart.

In spite of the secrecy which characterizes the content of the message, we dare believe that it has something to do with the strengthening of good relations, the good relations which exist between Kinshasa and Lagos. The Nigerian foreign minister's stay in Zaïre will last 24 hours.

New Newspaper 'Preaches Positive Neutrality'

EA0311203091 Kinshasa Voix du Zaïre in French
0500 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] A new addition to the press family: THE VOICE OF TRUTH [LA VOIX DE LA VERITÉ], whose motto is virtue for the reconstruction of our dear nation. In 12 pages, the newspaper deals with many features such as the nation, [word indistinct] economy, life within the society, international politics, art and culture, etcetera.

Headlines in the newspaper include: Zaïre on the Brink of Collapse; The Democracy of the Barbarians; Explosion: [words indistinct]; Truth Hurts, But It Is the Truth; etcetera.

The paper, which is published by the [word indistinct] publications, preaches positive neutrality.

Djibouti

Paris Radio Reports Troop Movements in North

LD031214491 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Text] Djibouti has seen troops movements by the Army today, Ghislaine Dupont reports:

[Dupont] Yes, servicemen in Djibouti this morning requisitioned the ferryboat which permits the population to go to Obock, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants situated in the north of the country. According to several witnesses, several hundred soldiers as well as heavy equipment—trucks and tanks—disembarked in the town at about 1300. These troops did not go to the Obock military camp but are reported to be in operation on the ground. No reason has been given officially for this movement of troops but it is known that the armed opposition, the FRUD, the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy, has a big base in the region of Obock and Tadjoura.

It should also be noted that the administrative head, that is the subprefect, of Alaili Dadda has been missing since last Sunday: a persistent rumor is that he was kidnapped, together with his driver, by the FRUD.

A Djiboutian military truck with soldiers on board is also reported to have disappeared about 100 km from Obock.

Ethiopia

Djibouti's Hassan Gouled Aptidon Arrives for Visit

EA0411191091 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1438 GMT 4 Nov 91 (tentative)

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 4 Nov (ENA)—His Excellency Al Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Ethiopia.

On arrival at Bole International Airport, the Djibouti leader was welcomed by Ato [Mr.] Meles Zenawi, president of the Transitional Government, in company with ministers and other senior officials as well as heads of the diplomatic corps and heads of international organisations. [passage omitted]

The president of Djibouti is expected to address the Council of Representatives. A joint communique will be issued at the end of the visit on the basis of talks between the two leaders on bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest and concern.

Radio Cites Hassan on Aid, Ties

EA0511170091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
in Somali to Neighboring Countries 1200 GMT
5 Nov 91

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic of Djibouti, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, who is on an official

visit to Ethiopia, has declared that the Republic of Djibouti would do its utmost to assist the Transitional Government of Ethiopia in its efforts towards tranquility, peace, and reforms. President Hassan disclosed this last night in Addis Ababa at a reception hosted by the head of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, President Meles Zenawi. [passage omitted]

President Hassan went on to say that problems were bound to arise when changes took place. He added that he was confident that whatever problems arose would be resolved peacefully.

President Meles Zenawi pointed out that Djibouti and Ethiopia shared many things that bound them in the economic, political, cultural, and social development fields. Therefore his government was interested in the two nations working closely together to promote cooperation and collaboration. [passage omitted]

BBC Reports on 'Insecurity' in Eastern Region

AB0211085691 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 31 Oct 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For some time there has been concern over insecurity in eastern Ethiopia. While the EPRDF [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front] transitional government seems to have control in the rest of the country, trouble keeps flaring up in Harerge [Kifle Hager]. There are frequent reports of clashes between rival groups, of thousands of civilians being displaced, of communications being disrupted. Only this week a vital supply train from Djibouti was halted. Lucy Halam has been down to the town of (Harer) to investigate the conflict, and she sent this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The recent agreement with the other main political groups has given the EPRDF control of the town, but only up to five km from the town boundary. The EPRDF also controls the roads going up to the Djibouti and Somali borders. But that is more on paper than in practice. These roads, notorious for hijacking and armed robbery, are no longer controlled by a strong central government force. Military camps and checkpoints on roads are completely deserted. Trade... (?need) [word indistinct] to travel in convoy with armed escorts, and many people fear to use the roads. Most [words indistinct] on a day-to-day basis, but a number of vehicles have been shot at during the last few months.

The lack of a government presence is marked by a proliferation of armed groups formed on a regional and

ethnic basis. Under the transitional government all these groups are legal political parties, but they ride round the towns in Army jeeps and pickups like rebels, brandishing weapons and sniping at rivals. [Words indistinct], the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Aryania IFLA, [words indistinct] liberation front ?were crossing toward (Harer) town. As I left the town I was told that fighting between two rival Somali clans, the Issa and the (Gadevesi), had flared up again but that there was no neutral force able to control it. The most serious fighting, however, is over. Fighting began in July after the Oromo Liberation Front, the OLF, held a demonstration in Herere. Oromo demonstrators called for the creation of Aryania, which ended in a shoot-out between Issa, Oromo, and the EPRDF.

Military clashes followed during August between the EPRDF and the OLF in (Harer), Dire Dawa, and OLF-controlled territory. Government delegations were sent from Addis Ababa in September. An agreement is now holding between the two parties, although the OLF claims some of their associates were executed by the EPRDF and the EPRDF has complained to the Representative Council that the OLF is still holding some of their members prisoners.

There was also heavy fighting [words indistinct] between the EPRDF and the Issa Gokara Liberation Front, the IGLF, in Era and (Serele). The IGLF claims the EPRDF failed to consult with the representatives of the people by going directly to the elders instead. But it is undoubtedly a difficult task for the EPRDF to identify which group genuinely represents the population they claim to, and with so many guns around, it has been easy for political parties and armed groups to move into the vacuum. [end recording]

New United Oromo Organization Outlines Objectives EA0511134591 Harar Voice of Ethiopia Network in Oromo 1530 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] It has been learned that the United Oromo Organization [UOO] has been established in the town of Harar and has expressed its readiness to struggle for the unity of the Oromo nation and the development of its history, culture, and language in line with the current democratic atmosphere.

Its rules and regulations include the following points, among many others: To inform the Oromos about the current situation, policies, political programs, and activities of other Oromo organizations in a coordinated and correct manner; to avoid imposing any political pressure on its own members; and to avoid taking any position on any political organization and its policies.

Members of the former Workers Party of Ethiopia and its security organs will not be allowed to become executive members of the UOO. In introducing its 21-point program to the public in a meeting at Harar stadium yesterday, the UOO said it would struggle for the respect of democracy and peace for the Oromo nation.

Kenya

Moi: 16 Nov Opposition Rally 'Illegal', Stay Away

EA0111211091 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Moi remarks between slantlines spoken in English]

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today cautioned peace-loving Kenyans to keep off the illegal rally on Kamukunji ground [Nairobi] on 16th November. The president made it clear that the government had not issued any license for such a rally, and therefore, any gathering at the grounds was illegal. [passage omitted]

[Begin Moi recording in Swahili] I want to state that unity must be for all. Civil servants and Kenya African National Union party officers, you must not have one leg on this side and the other on that side. [applause] I do not want this. I am asking those who are prattling that if parties clash and so on, who will keep his money in this country to invest? No one.

I also want to say one thing. These people who have said that on 16 November they will hold a rally at Kamukunji, and maybe here, Kisumu, or Nakuru, //with license or without license//, these people have said that they do not care about the law. They follow the //rule of the jungle//.

I say to you, citizens, //keep off//. Do not go near that place because the police will take stringent measures. Any of you who love peace, keep yourself very far away from that area. And I say, the government will make thorough use of its laws. [applause] [end recording]

FORD Member Reportedly Arrested

AB051113091 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT
4 Nov 91

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 4 (AFP)—Kenyan authorities have arrested a member of a pressure group that announced that it would hold a pro-democracy political rally in the Kenyan capital next month, his colleagues said Monday.

George Nthenge, a member of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD), a pressure group formed recently to lobby for peaceful change in Kenya, was picked up by police at his home town of Machakos in southern Kenya on Sunday [3 November], according to Martin Shikuku, a FORD member.

Shikuku, on behalf of the pressure group, appealed to the government to either release Nthenge immediately or produce him in a court of law.

On Friday [1 November], President Daniel arap Moi banned the opposition rally scheduled for November 16 and warned Kenyans to keep away from the venue of the meeting.

But FORD has vowed to go ahead with the rally "licensed or unlicensed."

Meanwhile, Charles Rubia, a multi-party advocate and one of the opposition figures whose arrest and detention last year sparked riots that left at least 20 people dead, has appealed to Kenya's ruling party to "emulate" former Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda and introduce political pluralism in this one-party nation.

"The country has been drifting from crisis to crisis, fumbling along, as the government resorts to intimidation, threats, harassment and ruthless repression," Rubia said. He accused the government of gross mismanagement of the economy and failure [to] stop rampant corruption.

In a statement to the press here entitled "Which Way Ahead?" Rubia said Moi "will be the greater for acknowledging that mistakes have been made...let him start the process by calling a meeting with critics for dialogue about how we can move forward to democracy and progress."

Moi Calls for 'Fresh Party Elections' in Nairobi

EA0511210091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today called for elections of the Nairobi KANU [Kenya Africa National Union] branch at the top executive level. He said in order to iron out the existing differences within the branch the top leadership ought to seek a fresh mandate from the people. The president was speaking to one of the largest gatherings ever seen at impromptu meetings at the Machakos bus stop and Gorofani in Kamukunji, Nairobi. He told the cheering wananchi [citizens] that in order to strengthen the voice of the people in the running of their affairs, fresh party elections in Nairobi had become necessary.

President Moi told Nairobi city commissioners and askaris [administration policemen] to treat wananchi with [the] great understanding, humility, and respect they deserve. He told all public servants that their duty was to tackle the problems facing the people and to approach their needs with civility.

President Moi instructed the rents for butchery stalls be reduced from 610 shillings to the original 310 shillings and those of other wares from 360 shillings to the original 180 shillings. The hawkers' intention is not to enrich themselves but to get daily bread for the mere survival of their families. President Moi said, and called for a stop to burdensome levies. He instructed the minister for local government, Mr. William Ole Ntimama, and the Nairobi pc [provincial commissioner], Mr. Fred Waiganjo, who were present, to earmark a plot for the hawkers currently operating at the Machakos bus stop.

The president called on leaders to be pragmatic in their approach to human problems, adding that mere rhetoric and high-sounding language could not help the people. He advised Nairobi residents to protect themselves from the self-seekers who were bent on destroying them to achieve their evil motives. President Moi observed that the troublemakers planning to hold an illegal meeting in Nairobi on the 16th of this month were insulting the intelligence of the Kamukunji people, the proposed venue. He wondered why the organizers of the proposed meeting could not arrange for such meetings in their home districts.

Thanking the people of Nairobi for their unity, President Moi said the problems facing them could only be solved in an atmosphere of peace. He said as long as he is the leader of Kenya he will never accept anything meant to ruin the lives of the people. President Moi cautioned against the wholesale acceptance of foreign ideologies without proper evaluation to ascertain which were suitable and which were destructive to the people. Noting that the population of Kenya was rising fast, President Moi said the planning of its future well-being was a difficult challenge which needed cooperation.

The MP for the area, Mr. Maina Wanjigi, said the people of the area were staunch nyayo [footsteps] followers, whose main preoccupation was to earn their living.

In one of the most grueling treks on foot, President Moi weaved his way through milling crowds, visiting market stalls set in dark alleys. Wananchi at the high density population areas were surprised to see the president balancing himself precariously but expertly as he jumped over trenches, crossing narrow and tricky bridges. The president, whose entourage was panting as he set a brisk pace for them, stopped at several kiosks and market stalls to exchange greetings with the vendors and to give a fatherly pat to their children. Whenever he passed, President Moi was given a rousing and enthusiastic ovation by thousands of the wananchi. Both at the Machakos bus stop and Pumwani, crowds were battling to get near him as he was completely surrounded by thousands of well-wishers, who mobbed him reaffirming their loyalty to him and readiness to defend the country. [passage omitted]

Bilateral Trade Agreement Signed With Pakistan

EA021114091 Nairobi KNA in English 1207 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Nairobi, 1 November (KNA)—Kenya and Pakistan have signed a bilateral trade agreement aimed at alleviating the huge trade imbalance between the two countries. The pact was signed by the minister for commerce, Mr A. Magugu, and the visiting Pakistan minister for state in charge of economic affairs, Mr

Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali, in a brief ceremony held at Cooperative House yesterday.

Mr Magugu said that last year Kenya exported goods to Pakistan worth 1.6 billion Kenya shillings whose principal commodity is tea. The minister said that under the bilateral trade agreement, Kenya had listed 14 major items for the Pakistan market while 47 commodities are listed for the Kenya market. Mr Magugu said that the agreement was reached after a three-day continuous talks between the two governments aimed at diversifying the range of commodities with a view to establish measures to reduce the trade imbalance which was currently in favor of Kenya.

Among the goods listed for the Pakistan market include coffee, sisal fibres, wattle extract, precious stones, processed leather and manufactured tobacco. At the same time, Pakistan listed railway passenger carriage and wagons, pharmaceuticals, surgery equipments, agricultural machineries and equipment, fertilizer and fishing boats among others for the Kenya market.

Press Reports Land Clashes in Western Districts

*EAO611113991 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 6 Nov*

[Text] The land clashes [between the Luo and Nandi tribes] in Kericho and Nandi Districts [western Kenya] also receive prominent coverage in the "NATION" and the "KENYA TIMES" front pages. In their reports, the "KENYA TIMES" states that hundreds of villagers fleeing from the clashes in Tinderet division poured into neighbouring Kisumu District.

DAILY NATION Reporters Barred From Ouko Trial

*EAO111132591 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Press review]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In another story on the front page of the KENYA TIMES, DAILY NATION reporters were yesterday ordered to stop covering the Ouko inquiry [into the circumstances of the death of former minister Robert Ouko] proceedings indefinitely after the newspaper failed to offer an adequate apology for misreporting. The commission's chairman, Justice Johnson [Evans] Gicheru, described the apology offered by the paper yesterday as cynical and in disregard of an order he had issued on Wednesday [30 October]. THE STANDARD has also carried the story on its front page. The DAILY NATION has this story under its banner headline. [passage omitted]

Media owners were yesterday urged to take the lead in protecting journalists from harassment. This report is found on page four of THE STANDARD. It is also found in the KENYA TIMES and the DAILY NATION.

[Paris AFP in English, in a Kisumu, Kenya-dated story by David Chazan, carried at 1236 GMT on 1

November, reports the following: "Further allegations of corruption in Kenya surfaced Friday [1 November] when a British policeman testified to a judicial inquiry into the murder of foreign minister Robert Ouko. Kenyan authorities called in Scotland Yard detectives to help investigate the murder after Ouko's charred and mutilated body was found with a bullet wound in the head in February last year, sparking riots and raising suspicions of government involvement. Detective Sergeant Ken Lindsay told the commission of inquiry in the western city of Kisumu that he had obtained documents containing allegations that Ouko was preparing a report on corruption before he was killed."

["Lindsay said the documents, given to him during the police investigation here last year by Kenya's representative at the United Nations in Geneva, Thomas Ogada, related to allegations of corruption made by a company called BAK, and also that Doctor Ouko, the weekend prior to his death, was compiling a report in respect of the allegations."

["President Daniel arap Moi had ordered Ogada to fly to Kenya with the documents, obtained in Geneva, and personally hand them to the British detectives. Ouko's sister Dorothy Randiak and the minister's former campaign James K'Oyoo had earlier testified that Ouko feared that he would be killed because he had accused former energy minister Nicholas Biwott of corruption. Last weekend Moi moved Biwott to the lower profile industry portfolio, and sacked a senior aide, Hezekiah Oyugi, who had been accused of having a hand in the murder by Ouko's brother Barrack Mbajah. Mbajah, now in exile in the United States, has said a report handed to Kenyan authorities last year by Superintendent John Troon, who led the British investigators, has not been made public because it would have brought down Moi's government. Troon, now retired from the police, is to testify next week in what is expected to be the climax of the inquiry which has been running for over a year."

["Commission chairman Evans Gicheru banned Kenya's biggest circulation newspaper from covering the public inquiry because it published a correction which he had requested on page two instead of the front page. THE DAILY NATION published a further apology on page one Friday, and flew its group managing editor Wang'ethi Mwangi and lawyer Jan Mohamed here to appeal the ban. Gicheru, however, upheld the ban until November 11, saying THE NATION had shown 'cynicism in disregarding instructions.' The ban is expected to drastically reduce the paper's sales next week when Kenyans will be closely following Troon's evidence. The inquiry has captured public attention despite its lengthy and legalistic proceedings during which Gicheru and two other judges on the commission have meticulously written down the testimony of 171 witnesses."]

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Reshuffles 'Principal Secretaries'

EA0311204091 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has made a major reshuffle of principal secretaries in the union government and has appointed two new others. According to a statement by the chief secretary, office of the president, Ambassador Paul Rupia, the president has reshuffled six principal secretaries and has reassigned three others to various duties. The move takes immediate effect.

Those reshuffled are Ndugu [Comrade] Peter Ngumbulu, who becomes principal secretary to the Ministry of Finance; Ndugu William Shelukindo, who becomes principal secretary in the office of the prime minister and first vice president; and Ndugu Lumbanga, who becomes principal secretary to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Ndugu Shirima becomes principal secretary to the Ministry of Health, Ndugu Wilfred Mwabulambo becomes principal secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ndugu Richard Mariti becomes principal secretary to the Ministry of Communications.

The president has appointed Ndugu Ntukamazina to be principal secretary to the president's office, civil service, and Ndugu Raphael Mbagama to be principal secretary to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Ndugu (Mshumbu) has been transferred to the office of the prime minister and vice president, where he becomes deputy principal secretary.

In another move, the president has appointed Professor Simon Mbilinyi the new executive director of the National Development Corporation, NDC, and Dr. Mujuni, the director general of the newly created loans and advances realization trust under the Ministry of Finance. The former executive director of NDC, Ndugu Kileo, has been appointed general manager of the Tanzania Breweries Limited, TBL. Ndugu Adel, who was the principal secretary to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, will be assigned other duties.

Government Denies S. African Plane Due for ANC

EA0111194691 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The government has denied reports alleging that a South African passenger plane is due in Dar es Salaam tomorrow to transport African National Congress [ANC] members home. A government statement said that an ANC request to allow a South African plane to come and pick up its members had been received. It had not, however, given permission for a South African plane to come and collect them tomorrow, contrary to what has been disseminated by some national media.

The statement added that talks were still going on between the ANC, UNHCR, and UN Center for Human Habitat on the transportation of ANC members living in the country. The government said that an official statement would be released after the talks.

Reports disseminated by one paper in the country today said that a South African Government plane was due to jet into the country tomorrow to pick up the ANC members. The paper is said to have published the news from an ANC liaison officer here..

Plane Reportedly To Arrive 6 Nov

EA0611124491 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[Text] A South African airways aircraft flies into Dar es Salaam today to ferry ANC exiles from Tanzania to South Africa. A statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday said that the South African plane would repatriate some of the 80 exiles today. No details have been given.

The government of Tanzania yesterday granted landing permission to a South African aircraft.

Uganda

Parliament Member Calls for Referendum on System

AB0211130591 *Paris AFP in English 0141 CMT Oct 31 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 30 (AFP)—A member of the Ugandan parliament, the National Resistance Council (NRC), has called for a referendum to decide on whether the country should turn to multi-party system immediately, the official radio Uganda reported in a broadcast monitored here Wednesday [30 October] night.

Elly Karuhanga, representing Nyabushozi constituency in the southwestern district of Mbarara, was quoted by the radio as saying "the country should face a referendum to decide the question of multi-parties now or in ten years."

Karuhanga made the remark to delegates attending an international seminar on democracy and development, currently taking place in the Ugandan capital, Kampala.

"The will of the majority should prevail. The National Resistance Movement has created a democratic institution that will stand the test of time," he said.

Karuhanga's remarks coincided with similar sentiments expressed in London early Wednesday by former

Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa on the need to demilitarise Ugandan politics.

In an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Binaisa said that he had formed a political organisation, to be known as the Uganda Democratic Reform (UDR).

He called on Ugandan authorities to convene a conference on neutral ground to be followed by general elections under United Nations supervision.

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, a guerrilla leader who seized power in January 1986 after waging a five-year bush war, had promised to hand over power to an elected government in January 1990.

But on October 10, 1989, three months before the handover, the 278-seat parliament voted unanimously to extend Museveni's term of office for another five years to 1995.

UNLA Leader Kweya Killed in Government Raid

*AB0611080091 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT
5 Nov 91*

[Text] Kampala, Nov 5 (AFP)—One of the few surviving senior rebel commanders has been killed by government's National Resistance Army (NRA) forces in northern Uganda, the official NEW VISION newspaper reported here on Tuesday [5 Noven.ber].

The paper said that Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. James Kweya, a former director of medical services in the

defunct Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) of former president Milton Obote's second regime, was gunned down when the NRA attacked the rebel camp at Ngariam sub-county north of Soroti town. A number of other rebels were killed, the paper said, but did not say how many.

Lt.-Col. Kweya, together with his rag-tag forces, fled their base in the northern Ugandan district of Kitgum in 1989 to Soroti district to join up with rebels of the Uganda People's Army (UPA) under the command of Hitler Eregu. It followed the collapse of the Uganda People's Democratic Army (UPDA) and the Holy Spirit Army (HSA) under which he had served.

The UPDA ceased to exist following the signing of a peace accord with the NRA in 1987, while the HSA of "voodoo" priestess Alice Lakwena disintegrated the same year following its defeat by the NRA and her subsequent flight into Kenya.

The paper said Kweya had been stranded at Ngariam as the rebels' attempts to cross into neighbouring Karamoja region were thwarted by the mighty Karamojong cattle rustling warriors armed with modern weapons.

According to the NRA eastern brigade commander, Brigadier Sheff Ali, 80 rebels were killed in an ambush by the Karamojong warriors in the same area last month. Brig. Ali told AFP by telephone on Tuesday that the rebels now had nowhere to run to in Soroti and Kumi districts, their former strongholds, "because the local population has risen up against them."

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Meets ANC's Sisulu

*LD3010214391 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas
Radio Network in Slovak 1100 GMT 30 Oct 91*

[Text] The Republic of South Africa: Jiri Dienstbier, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, has been received in Pretoria by President Frederik de Clerk.

The chief of Czechoslovak diplomacy also met Walter Sisulu, deputy president of the African National Congress, with whom he discussed the issues of democratization of political systems in both countries.

Commonwealth Secretary General, Delegation Visit

*MB3010115491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0739 GMT 30 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 30 SAPA—A Commonwealth delegation led by the organisation's secretary-general, Emeka Anyaoku, arrived in South Africa on Wednesday [30 October] to hold talks with principal political groupings to find out how the Commonwealth "can lend momentum to negotiations". The delegation was met at Jan Smuts Airport by foreign affairs officials and an ANC [African National Congress] delegation led by International Affairs Director Thabo Mbeki.

Mr Anyaoku said he was concerned by the troubling degree of breakdown in mutual trust. "This erosion in mutual trust arises primarily from escalating violence. If the level of violence continues it will impede negotiations."

Mr Anyaoku said he was in South Africa at the behest of the Commonwealth heads of government who had met in Harare recently.

Mr Anyaoku said he would be meeting all the main actors in politics in South Africa, including representatives from the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress, Inkatha Freedom Party, trade unions, the secretariate of the peace committee, church groups, and opposition political parties such as the Conservative Party and the Democratic Party.

Mr Anyaoku said he was in South Africa to discuss with the parties how the Commonwealth could be of help in the speeding up of negotiations. He said the Commonwealth wanted to be as helpful as possible and it was up to the various groups to show them how this could be done. "In South Africa, the government is committed to change and we will be talking of ways the Commonwealth can help to bring about this change."

It is the first official visit to this country by a Commonwealth secretary-general. A Commonwealth statement said Mr Anyaoku was expected to be in South Africa for about a week. On his return he would report his conclusions to a group of 11 heads of government composed of Australia, Bahamas, Britain, Canada, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Singapore, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The group would consider his report and decide upon the necessary action that should follow.

Warning on 'Escalating Violence'

*MB3010182691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 91*

[Text] Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku, says the escalating violence in South Africa could lead to a break-down in mutual trust among those parties involved in the negotiation process.

Chief Anyaoku and his delegation were met at Jan Smuts Airport today by foreign affairs officials, and an ANC [African National Congress] delegation.

Buthelezi Meets Greek Delegation; Criticizes ANC

*MB3010070091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2142 GMT 29 Oct 91*

[Text] Ulundi Oct 29 SAPA—A Greek delegation visited kwaZulu's capital Ulundi on Tuesday [29 October] and were told by Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi that the African National Congress [ANC] was guilty of "wild girations" [as received] and "mercurial changes in policy". According to a statement by Mr Buthelezi, the delegation comprised Mr Vyron Polydoras, the deputy minister in the Office of the Greek Prime Minister; the Greek ambassador to South Africa Mr P Tsamoulis, and businessman Mr C Cavaleros.

Mr Buthelezi said he stressed the need for the ANC and his party to "talk to each other". But, he also told the delegation it was "really time for the international community to lean heavily on the ANC and demand that it now plays the rules of the game which the whole world is waiting for".

Mr Buthelezi further said he found it "difficult to understand the ANC and its vacillations". He accused the congress of changing its commitments from peace to "posturing with threats of reverting back to employing the ANC army". The IFP's rival was also accused of "wild girations" in its economic policies.

Mr Buthelezi then went on to say South Africa had to learn from Africa and "develop a national will to establish a democracy". "To establish this national will, we will have to end up reconciling South Africa's race groups". In Africa countries produced powerful centrist governments which were left "the impossible task of reconciling race groups or classes in society in which there are no mechanisms for solving problems peacefully".

Mr Buthelezi expressed support for a free-market economy, and opposition to an interim government and to the maintenance of sanctions. The IFP leader concluded that the international community "must say no to

the ANC's economic policy and they must say no to the ANC's mass action programmes and its penchant for smashing hope by creating crises between itself and the South African Government and between itself and Inkatha Freedom Party".

Race Relations Body Cites VAT Strike Threats

*MB3010094891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0825 GMT 30 Oct 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: "Threats About VAT [value-added tax] Strike" issued by South African Institute of Race Relations]

[Text] Wednesday, 30 October 1991:

Threats About VAT [value-added tax] Strike

People in Soweto are being threatened with death if they go to work during the anti-VAT strike called for next week, the executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman, said in Johannesburg today (30th October).

Speaking at a breakfast meeting at the Johannesburg Country Club this morning, Mr Kane-Berman said that the institute had had reports from various parts of Soweto "that vehicles are going round with loudspeakers threatening to hack people to death and burn their houses if they go to work on 4th and 5th November.

"We are told by people who have both heard the loudspeakers and seen the vehicles that the languages used for these threats are Sotho, Tswana, and Zulu." The vehicles had been seen and heard in Meadowlands, Orlando East and West, and Naledi.

Mr Kane-Berman continued: "I suspect that many black people view the strike with great trepidation. An opinion survey commissioned by the institute earlier this year showed that a third of all township people have had their persons, their families, or their property threatened to force them not to go to work during stayaways."

Mr Kane-Berman added that, although the government was the ostensible target of destabilisation and mobilisation strategies, the main casualties were black people. "The victims of apartheid have become the chief victims of anti-apartheid strategies."

Mr Kane-Berman said the reasons why violence persisted were complex and various and that there were few innocent parties on the left or the right. He added: "Violent strategies have also bred a backlash which is sometimes even more violent. The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] thus sometimes repays violent attack on itself at an extremely high rate of interest.

"Violence has become a whirlwind sown by revolutionary strategies adopted in the mistaken belief that they were only means to destroy apartheid. Years of government intransigence obviously fed this belief."

Cosatu Questions Government, IFP Aims on Strike

*MB0211155791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1449 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions]: "Cosatu calls for end to general strike hysteria"]

[Text] At a time when we have called for maximum discipline and self-restraint, government ministers and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] appear to be doing their best to whip up hysteria and a fear psychosis around the general strike on Monday [4 November] and Tuesday. Numerous irresponsible statements have been made in the last few days, which create the impression that violence and conflict will be the order of the day on November 4 and 5.

From our side we have issued guidelines, which clearly set out an approach to ensuring that the action is peaceful and free from intimidation. Well over a million pamphlets have also been distributed country wide, carrying the same message. Since the beginning of September we have mobilised about a half a million workers in scores of protests against VAT [value added tax]. These have, virtually without exception, been incident free and marked by high levels of discipline. In view of this record, our capacity to engage in peaceful disciplined protest, and the commitment of our supporters to such action, is unquestionable.

What is questionable, is the preparedness of our opponents to allow such action to go ahead. While they have every right to disagree with our protests, they have no right to threaten or suggest the violent disruption of our protests, and to deliberately manufacture an atmosphere of fear and hysteria. This particularly applies to those responsible for securing law and order.

In this context, hardline and provocative statements by Minister of Law and Order Kriel are especially unhelpful. They leave the clear impression that there is a securocrats cabal in the government determined to provoke confrontation, and then attempt to lay the blame at the door of the democratic movement.

This comes at a time when Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] has taken the initiative to meet with senior police and government officials to ensure that proper liaison takes place between ourselves and the SAP [South African Police] on the 4th and 5th. We had also agreed with the deputy minister that, if required, we would arrange for local leaders of marches to meet with the local police to negotiate arrangements to ensure that marches are peaceful. Now the minister is talking about "children being used in these marches", and threatening to act against the marches. This is not talk we would expect from someone who was vaunted as introducing a new era of community-police relations.

Instead of acting against peaceful marches, the minister should be acting against those attempting to foment conflict on the days of the general strike. The police should be acting to protect workers and their families wanting to stay at home, as well as those wishing to go to work and to school. We have challenged the minister to see that those engaging in violence or "intimidation" are arrested. We repeat this challenge. We also expect the police to ensure that groups of men are not allowed to walk around our communities carrying arms.

The statements and actions of the IFP leadership have also been provocative and inflammatory. They have the democratic right to take the government's side on VAT, or any other issue. However to talk at this time in terms of violence and spreading rumours that peoples houses are going to be burnt down is inflammatory and totally unacceptable. If these statements have been correctly reported, they are seriously in breach of the peace accord. If this is verified, we would have to lodge a formal complaint through the appropriate structures.

We call on the IFP leadership, particularly Chief Buthelezi, to give a categorical assurance that his members will respect the right of other to stay at home, and will not engage in attacks against them. Further they should indicate what steps have been taken to exercise discipline over their members, and what action will be taken if any of them engage in violent acts. We also call on the police to monitor the IFP rally at George Goch Stadium tomorrow, and other rallies, to ensure that plans are not being made to attack communities participating in the stayaway.

Finally, we reject as insincere and hypocritical the statements by Ministers Venter and De Beer, expressing concern about the effect of the action on the education and health sectors. These ministers have not lifted a finger to ensure that those in schools and hospitals are not detrimentally affected by the general strike, as in the area of law and order, we were totally responsible for taking the initiative to ensure that students and patients were not adversely affected.

Our organisations, with limited resources, have taken it on our shoulders, not only to exempt the education and health sectors, but to try and ensure that alternative transport is provided. It shouldnt be forgotten that this general strike was caused by the government's refusal to negotiate in good faith on the VAT issue. It therefore rings hollow for them to now cry crocodile tears, when they have made absolutely no effort to minimise the disruptive effects of actions resulting from their own intransigence.

Guidelines for National General Strike

4 - 5 November 1991

Issued by Cosatu and Nactu

1. A peaceful disciplined action

1.1 Those who choose to stay away from work must also be allowed to do so without interference. 1.2 Those who choose to go to work must be allowed to do so without

interference. 1.3 All organisations must strive to ensure that no attacks on people's homes and families from whatever source takes place. Only the forces of reaction stand to benefit from such behaviour. 1.4 Organisations in different local areas must establish structures to monitor any violence that may occur and liaise with established liaison structures if they exist. Incidents of violence should be reported to these structures.

2. Education sector

2.1 Students and teachers should continue to go to school to prepare for exams or to write exams. 2.2 Workers at schools and universities should respect the stay away. If necessary, negotiations should occur with the relevant authorities on essential staff. 2.3 Transport should be provided for students.

3. Business sector

3.1 Nafcoc [National African Federated Chambers of Commerce] and Fabcos have called on their members to close their businesses between certain hours in residential areas. This should be respected. 3.2 business in commercial and industrial areas should close. 3.3 SABTA [South African Bus and Taxi Association] have called on their members not to transport people to work. They have agreed to transport students. This must be negotiated and arranged at a local level.

4. Health sector

4.1 Doctors and nurses should continue to go to work. If necessary, negotiations should occur with the relevant authorities on essential staff.

5. Journalists

5.1 Journalists should be allowed to continue their work.

6. Local rallies, marches and pickets

Cosatu and Nactu has called [as received] on its members and other organisations supporting the general strike to organise local rallies, marches and pickets during the days of the stay away. 6.1 Organisers of rallies, marches, pickets or other protest action must publicly declare their plans. 6.2 Those who choose to take part in such rallies, marches, pickets or other protest actions, must be allowed to do so without interference. 6.3 Those who choose not to take part in such actions, must not be forced to do so. 6.4 Organisers of any protest action must take the necessary steps to ensure that protest action is peaceful. Nobody must carry weapons to political gatherings. 6.5 The security forces must uphold the right of people to protest peacefully and must not interfere with meetings, marches, rallies and the general strikes.

7. Implementation of general strike call

7.1 All organisations at a local level including the trade unions, political organisations, civics, business organisations, taxi associations, student and teacher organisations should meet at a local level to decide how to implement the call for a general strike and the guidelines listed above.

Justice Olivier Interviewed on Bill of Rights

*MB0411153191 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1815 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Interview with Justice Pierre Olivier, project leader for the Draft Bill of Rights, on the "AGENDA" program, by South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, presenters Freek Robinson and John Bishop—live; initial interview with Freek Robinson conducted in Afrikaans, followed by an interview in English by John Bishop]

[Text] [Robinson] Judge Olivier, let us begin with this issue of group rights. It is interesting that you specifically asked, back in 1986, to bring out a report on group and individual rights, but in this report you do not make provision for group rights as it is understood in the political arena. You state clearly in the report, however, that options such as partition and, in particular, separation or secession, such as, for example, the policies advocated by the Conservative Party, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, etc.; you say that this is definitely not an option. How do you explain this?

[Olivier] The commission gave particular attention to the whole issue of so-called group rights. We discussed one issue—namely, the idea of a one-party state for the protection of a specific group. That option we rejected completely. The second option involved those people who wanted to protect group rights through separation, partition or secession, thus protecting every special group. As far as that option is concerned we thoroughly investigated international law models, even our old Roman-Dutch writers such as De Groot. Although there are definitely many proposals in international law models advocating secession and separation, we have arrived at the conclusion, solely on juridical grounds, that the conditions for secession do not exist in our country ...

[Robinson, interrupting] And those are?

[Olivier, continues] The conditions—namely, that there should be overwhelming evidence of so-called suppression of a national group so that they can no longer be expected to be part of the state.

[Robinson] Afrikaners expect this to happen.

[Olivier] That condition does not yet exist and it should first be determined and clearly proved that this condition exists before legal claims can be made for secession. Opponents of secession and partition feel that the country is developing into a democratic state where there will be no

persecution of groups. Partition, most certainly, is different from secession. Secession is a one-sided separation while partition is a separation through agreement. The fact is that one has to deal with similar legal models and many of the arguments by those in favor of secession will also be offered by those in favor of partition.

[Robinson] Is that possible through negotiation?

[Olivier] That is possible through negotiation and the commission says clearly that the option of partition must be placed on the table. Then, in conclusion, the third possibility is the protection of group rights in a unified state, where there is no partition. We also gave attention to all the international documents and accords and we basically came to the conclusion that there are certain groups who should be protected; special groups such as women, children, employers and employees.

[Robinson] But not specific national groups?

[Olivier] Not specific national groups, not racial groups and not ethnic groups.

[Robinson] Why not specific national groups?

[Olivier] Because we say that our country is developing into a nation, in a state where there should be a feeling of nationhood. To recognize groups in that regard would be juridically impossible.

[Robinson] Why?

[Olivier] You will have to define the various sub-groups, then you confront the problem of having to juridically define the racial groups and sub-racial groups. Secondly, what rights are given to an ethnic or racial group? What special rights does one group have over another. If you tell me that all groups have the same rights then the question remains: What need is there for a Bill of Rights?

[Robinson] But there is surely the principle of freedom of association, so groups can organize themselves.

[Olivier] Definitely, this is what the commission has found. We say that there are collective values that affect all of us. We all have cultural values, language values and religious values which we want to protect. A guaranteed Bill of Rights, however, which protects individual rights fully, protects these values. If you list these in the Bill of Rights then every individual will be able to protect his language, religion and culture, just as he would protect his property rights, or his body or his privacy. So it is not necessary to define groups in order to protect collective values.

[Robinson] Let us look at the issues you have raised. You did, for example, speak of residential areas; there is also the other issue of Afrikaner education. If one, for arguments sake, has to have Afrikaans schools, could one stipulate that other children who are not Afrikaners, could not attend those schools?

[Olivier] According to the Commission's proposal, no. The commission thoroughly investigated the issue of racial and group discrimination in education. We received guidelines from the U.S. ruling on (Brown versus Board) on education. The point made in that ruling of 1954 is as follows: firstly, that it is fictional to suggest that there can be separate education which is also equal. Even here in South Africa separate education was never equal. It did not give equal rights to any child.

In the second place, evidence was given before this ruling, concerning the degrading and polarizing effect of separate education on the different races or ethnic groups. For this reason it was widely found in the world community, that there is no valid criterion for separation. We maintain that there is a special need in our multilingual country, as in many other countries, to recognize mother-tongue instruction as a basic right. This is a choice. Parents can decide to send their children to other schools. We do say, however, that as far as state education is concerned, no child can be kept out of a school on the grounds of race or color.

[Robinson] But can there be schools funded by groups, not state subsidized schools, attended solely by Afrikaners.

[Olivier] Our proposals specifically allow for the establishment of private schools with full right to deny admission to anyone in the community, as long as there is no state support.

[Robinson] Can this also be based on the grounds of race?

[Olivier] It can be based on race, language, or any other criteria.

[Robinson] But then will this not contradict other principles such as freedom of association, where a child feels that he wants to attend a specific school, and if he is refused then he can lodge a complaint?

[Olivier] No, then we would be exceeding the bounds of the aspect: freedom of association. We have dealt specifically with the right to freedom of association and there are two aspects in this regard: Firstly, we say that nobody can be forced to associate with other people or associations; secondly, nobody can be forced against his will, to associate with other groups or people.

[Robinson] Lastly, and briefly judge, the issue of residential areas. If I was a private developer and I wanted to establish a residential area solely for Afrikaners, with the added condition that only whites are allowed to live there, will I be able to do that?

[Olivier] Only by including that condition in the title deed, but this will not be possible. It may be claimed that this is freedom of association, but the fact is that this condition will not be enforceable without state subsidy. That condition will have to be registered in the title deeds office and to enforce that condition state subsidies or assistance will have to be passed through the court. Here we clash with the principle that the state can never be part of discrimination on grounds of race.

[Robinson] Judge, thank you. In a short while we will address other issues.

John?

[Bishop] Thank you Freek. Well, after the break Mr. Justice Olivier will be answering questions in English on issues such as nationalization and affirmative action. [commercial break]

Mr. Olivier, what happens to this document now? You've done it, lots of hard work, what happens?

[Olivier] Yes, John, we presented it to the state president as you know, on Friday [1 November], and formally speaking, it's a document now of the government and the government should take it, firstly, I think, to Parliament and also to the negotiation table. That was the whole idea of doing the research. More substantially, this document belongs to the people of South Africa. It is meant for general consumption. We hope that everybody in the country will respond to it and make comments and so build a human rights culture, so that eventually we can reach consensus on a bill of rights.

[Bishop] Already there are criticisms. As you know, it's said to be ideologically based on capitalism. What do you say to that?

[Bishop] Certainly, it's not a socialist document. It's not a communist document. It's capitalist in the sense that it adheres to the values of ownership, private property, and the protection of ownership. But on the other hand it certainly recognizes the socio-economic rights and, in fact, addresses the problems pertaining to the enforcement of socio-economic rights.

[Bishop] That's what I want to get into now.

[Olivier] In that sense John, it is not purely capitalistic, full-stop.

[Bishop] What about nationalization? What do you say about that in this document?

[Olivier] Yes, we say that private property is a basic and fundamental right. We recognize the right of the state to expropriate, but then always against payment of compensation which is to be fixed by a court of law. We do not agree with the point of view that nationalization of property, that is to say, expropriation without compensation, is legitimate or lawful.

[Bishop] But you haven't come out against nationalization as such. You see it with compensation, you see it in certain circumstances, isn't it?

[Olivier] Yes, but in effect, if you require compensation in the case of expropriation, you are against nationalization.

[Bishop] Do you see the expropriation of land as a threat. I mean, let's talk about white farmers now. Do you see them being threatened, I mean, forced to sell out and that sort of thing?

[Olivier] Well, as long as people keep on talking in our country, of nationalization and expropriation without compensation, of course people will feel threatened.

[Bishop] When you say people talking, you mean groups such as the ANC [African National Congress], I presume?

[Olivier] And various other political and socio-economic groups.

[Bishop] While we're there: How would you enforce these socio-economic rights, these second generation rights. I mean, you've put them into the Bill of Rights but you've been very careful. You said, look, it's difficult, we can't really see how they could be enforced. Is that how it is?

[Olivier] Yes, John. In certain countries the socio-economic rights are not enforceable at all. In India, for example, they are written into the Constitution as so-called directive principles of state policy, also in Namibia. We have tried to give more force and effect to those rights. Firstly, by writing them in as directive principles, and secondly, by recognizing them as negative rights. Give them negative protection, same as all the other first generation rights in the sense that legislation or administrative acts may not violate the right of a man to look for employment and to obtain employment, or to obtain education or whatever.

[Bishop] There is a little bit enforceable in it, isn't there? I'm thinking of primary school accommodation for children and so on. You make that a right.

[Olivier] We make that a special right.

[Bishop] What about medicine?

[Olivier] Yes, in the case of indigent children we make that an enforceable right.

[Bishop] So there is a bit of social welfare and a little bit of national health service in there?

[Olivier] Certainly, in that sense.

[Bishop] And shelter?

[Olivier] Not enforceable in a positive sense, that the state can be compelled to provide shelter and housing on an equal basis to everyone, but negative right in the sense that the state may not violate the right of a citizen to look for housing and shelter according to his own means.

[Bishop] You might be accused of being a little bit socialist in this area of the document, I would think, wouldn't you?

[Olivier] Well, perhaps you can see it that way but we think that is right, just, and equitable.

[Bishop] Affirmative action, that's something that's been big in the United States for a long time and indeed groups such as the ANC and others have said you've got to have it because the black people have no way of getting into the society in a meaningful way unless you do have it. What have you said about that in this document?

[Olivier] Yes, let's put affirmative action in some perspective. In the United States of America affirmative action is used only in respect of employment and education and there it is then used in the sense of reverse discrimination or working with quotas, etcetera.

[Bishop] So many black people in a company and that sort of thing?

[Olivier] Correct. Now we have said firstly, that the talk in South Africa on nationalization, for example under the cloak or cover of affirmative action, is totally illegitimate. If the debate is in the field of education and employment then certainly, we should do something to redress the disadvantage of the majority of our citizens by affirmative action, but affirmative action then aimed at equality of opportunity and not as a form of reverse discrimination or retribution.

[Bishop] But do you go forward and say how that, acceptable, as you might put it, affirmative action should be ...

[Olivier, interrupts] Yes, certainly, we say that the state should provide for equality of opportunity by programs; by program of education, training, and financing.

[Bishop] The state would pay for that?

[Olivier] The state would pay for that.

[Bishop] What about freedom of speech? I know that comes up in the first generation. I think you ... can I just say that you were criticized in the SUNDAY TIMES today, or SUNDAY TIMES says the right to free speech is deficient, that's in your document, because it fails to include the right to receive and disseminate information. But in fact, Mr. SUNDAY TIMES, I think you say that in here, don't you? Would you like to put that right?

[Olivier] As a matter of fact, we dealt with freedom of speech and we have also included the right to obtaining and disseminating information. It is a very valuable right and the commission has given proper attention to it, I think.

[Bishop] Trade unions: I know Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], when we had them on the program, one of our programs, they were quite adamant that they would like the trade union structure as it were to be embodied in the Bill of Rights. Did you look into that?

[Olivier] Yes, we went into that question and, in fact, under their clause dealing with the rights of employees, we recognize the right to form trade unions and to belong to trade unions. We have not included the closed shop agreement as a fundamental human right.

[Bishop] That would be anyone who doesn't work for a union or with a union—no job?

[Olivier] Correct. That is the so-called closed shop and we don't think that that is a fundamental right.

[Bishop] Just to be topical for a moment, the right to strike is in there?

[Olivier] The right to strike is in there subject to the provisions of legislation, dealing with strikes in detail.

[Bishop] When we were looking at Lester's [SABC political correspondent] summary I noticed women's rights were listed. Why, may I ask? As a mere male, why should women be listed specifically? Why not disabled people, old people, perhaps homosexual people?

[Olivier] Yes, perhaps I can just say on the question of women's rights: If you're against it Bishop, Oh! Bishop. But on a more serious note John, it is something to be dealt with. We did deal with it. In fact we made provision for the protection of women against a forced military service.

[Bishop] Why? Israel hasn't done that.

[Olivier] We thought that in our community and in our society, that is just anti-equitable.

[Bishop] Well it's everything I ever thought about women. Thank you so much for coming along, Mr. Olivier.

That was Justice Olivier answering a few questions.

Gunmen Kill ANC's Soweto Deputy Chairman

MB2810123191 Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English
28 Oct 91 pp 1, 2

[Report by Isaac Moledi: "ANC [African National Congress] Leader Shot Dead in Car Theft"]

[Text] Deputy chairman of the ANC's Soweto branch Mr Basil Zuma was shot dead at the weekend by three gunmen apparently following his car in Pimville.

Zuma (30) of Orlando East was also secretary of both the Orlando East branches of the ANC and the civic association.

Zuma's fiance Ms Tonko Tibe and friend Mr Thato Matjila had gone to Pimville to pick up friends with whom they were supposed to go to the movies.

A witness said Zuma had parked his car outside a Pimville house when a car pulled up alongside. Three men in the car demanded keys to Zuma's Toyota Conquest, but he refused to hand them over.

The men fired shots at Zuma, hitting him in the chest.

Zuma's fiancee fled to a nearby house while the gunmen hurled the injured ANC official onto the ground before speeding away in his vehicle.

Mr Andrew Peterson and wife Pauline said they had all planned to go to a movie on the night of the incident.

An Orlando east ANC official, Mr Rubi Mathang, said Zuma was among the marchers who picketed the Protea police station on Saturday [26 October] to protest against deaths in detention. The incident has been reported to the police.

ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] media officer Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said his organisation was conducting its own investigation as it could not discount the possibility of political assassination.

"Of late, activists, particularly those from the ANC, have been targets of assassinations and harassment," he said.

Rightwing Warns Against Revising Gun Laws

MB0211150491 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] Rightwingers are warning the government not to implement its proposed revisions to the gun laws. Representatives of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], the Conservative Party, the HNP [Reformed National Party], and white trade unions told a crowd of about 4,000 people in Pretoria today that there will be racial war if the government takes away the Afrikaner's guns.

Petitions against the proposed gun laws which effectively allow a person only one licensed fire arm were signed at the meeting. These petitions are to be delivered to a representative of the Law and Order Ministry later today.

AWB's Terre'blanche Cited

MB0211151791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1441 GMT 2 Nov 91

[By Ada Stuijt]

[Text] Pretoria Nov 2 SAPA—Whites should "spend their last penny on buying firearms", Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB] leader, Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, urged his supporters on Saturday in Pretoria.

South Africa would descend into a racial war if the white man's guns were taken away without disarming the African National Congress [ANC] and its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the Pan Africanist Congress, and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], AWB Secretary General Piet Rudolph further warned.

They were speaking at a rightwing march between Pretoria's Church Square and Strijdom Square, to protest against proposed changes in the country's gun legislation.

Many of demonstrators wore side-arms, while others carried sheathed shotguns and gun belts with ammunition. There were no reported incidents of violence.

Hundreds of police lined the protest route, positioning themselves between the marchers and sidewalk spectators.

Mr Terre'blanche, mounted on a horse, led a large contingent of uniformed and armed "Wenkommandos" [Victory Commandos]—men, women and children, and members of Aquila, his private security guard.

Police estimated between 3,500 and 4,000 people took part in the protest.

The marchers handed a petition against the proposed new gun law to a police representative at Strijdom Square.

Representatives of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], the Dietse Federasie [Dutch

Federation], the Mineworkers Union and the Conservative Party also addressed the crowd.

ANC: Viljoen Report on Broadcasting 'Flawed'

MB3010113891 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 30 Oct 91

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says the report of the Viljoen Task Group on broadcasting is flawed and inadequate. The organization said in a statement that the report did not provide guidelines for changes to the control of broadcasting.

The ANC said that the predominant objective of the report, apparently, was the entrenchment of monopoly control over the broadcasting sector exercised by the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] and M-Net [non-government encoded television service] and the continued domination of the sector through protection afforded by a clause which guaranteed their licenses for 15 years.

Angola

Joint Political Commission Holds Session 22 Oct

MB2310045891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Statements by General Pedro Mucanda of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, at the end of the 21st session of the Joint Political and Military Commission session in Luanda on 22 October—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] About 61 percent of government troops and 54 percent of members of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, troops have already been confined. This was disclosed today at the end of the 21st ordinary session of the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM.

FALA General Pedro Mucanda, the CCPM's spokesman, said that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, has made available to the ICRC (23,000) prisoners of war to be taken to their places of origin.

[Mucanda] "UNITA had 3,000 prisoners since 1983. About 850 prisoners have already been released. Some 120 prisoners are waiting to be sent home. Some 2,000 other prisoners were formally freed and handed over to the ICRC. We only hope that the ICRC will [words indistinct] to determine where the prisoners will be sent. When that happens, one will need to organize logistics to transport the former prisoners."

Without going into details, Gen. Mucanda said that the proposals made by the UN undersecretary general dealt with the confinement of troops, and the electoral process.

[Mucanda] "The proposals made by the UN undersecretary general have been received by both sides. I am not in a position to elaborate on the proposals which deal with the confinement of troops, elections, the role of observers, the supplies to confined troops, and so on."

Gen. Mucanda said that studies are still being made to [words indistinct] the extension of state administration to the entire country.

[Mucanda] "The sides are still studying the best way of extending state administration rapidly. Politically, the problem has been resolved. It is now a purely administrative matter. Everything now depends on the way in which the technical team operates."

Do you foresee that state administration will be extended throughout the country by November and December?

[Mucanda] "Absolutely."

During the CCPM meeting, UNITA accused the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] of manipulating the state news media.

[Mucanda] "Regarding the news media, we have once again alerted the government about the on-going hostile stance of the state news media. The latter is being used extensively by the MPLA-PT."

Commanders of 'Future Armed Forces' Appointed

MB1110070491 London BBC World Service in English
0530 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] The Joint Military and Political Commission in Angola has announced the names of the commanders of the country's future Armed Forces. The new united force is to be led by General Joao de Matos, current chief of staff of the government's ground troops, and General (Alberto Phungulula), of the former rebel movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

A commission spokesman said its members approved the framework for forming the united army, and the criteria for selection of its members. No further details were given.

The commission was set up when the civil war ended to oversee the country until multiparty elections scheduled for next year.

Reportage on Visit by UN Undersecretary General

Cited on Peace Accord, Refugees

MB2010055891 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Marrack Goulding, UN undersecretary general for special political affairs, was in Jamba on 19 October to assess the role of the UN Angola Verification Mission [UNAVEM]-2. Goulding has conducted similar working tours in other parts of the country where UNAVEM-2 officials have been deployed within the framework of the Angolan peace accords.

Yesterday, Goulding met with Colonel (Dun), a UN liaison officer based in Jamba. Both officials reviewed the evolution of the peace accords.

Asked to comment on the return of refugees, Goulding said that the UN high commissioner for refugees will deal with the matter, which he described as one of the most delicate aspects of the peace process.

Goulding reiterated that UN support aimed at improving the logistical situation of the confined troops would continue. He noted that 16 assembly points have already been supplied with food.

Goulding returned to Luanda yesterday. [passage omitted]

Concludes Visit, Departs 21 Oct

*MB2310071291 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1940 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] Luanda, 22 Oct (ANGOP)—Marrack Goulding, UN undersecretary general for special political affairs, left Luanda last Monday [21 October] at the end of an eight-day working visit to Angola.

Speaking at a news conference at the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 General Headquarters before his departure, Marrack Goulding said the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] were strictly observing the cease-fire, despite the delay in confining troops on both sides.

During his stay in Angola, Marrack Goulding was received in audience by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. He also met with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. [passage omitted]

*** Dos Santos on Economic Relations With Portugal**

92AF0049C Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 91 p 12

[Text] Respect for the principles of free competition in Angola's economic recovery process will not preclude the Portuguese chances of being preferred over partners of other nationalities, provided that they compete under equal circumstances. This view was expressed by the Angolan president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in a joint interview granted yesterday in Brussels to the representatives of DN [DIARIO DE NOTICIAS], TSF [expansion not given], and SEMANARIO ECONOMICO. At the same meeting, the Angolan leader noted that the disputes over properties left behind by the Portuguese in Angola were being analyzed on a case by case basis by the Luanda authorities.

Eduardo dos Santos stressed: "Angola is heading toward a market economy and, naturally, it is the principle of competition that constitutes the guideline in the selection of partners for cooperation. However, we admit that there are historical ties, and even bonds of affection, between the Angolans and Portuguese. And when conditions are similar, there will be preference for those who are our friends, with whom we have affinities."

Commenting on the possibilities of integration for Portuguese interested in returning to Angola, the Angolan president remarked that it depends largely on the spirit in which they do so. And he added: "I think that present-day Angola has little in common with the Angola of the past. We have a new country, with new laws and new institutions. New customs and new values are being created. I think that it will be up to those Portuguese to adapt to the new conditions in Angola, and also to establish new types of coexistence and cooperation with Angolans."

When asked about litigation involving assets left behind by the Portuguese in Angola during the past, Eduardo dos Santos observed: "We have been casuistically

studying requests for the return of assets. And when an understanding becomes possible, to protect the interests of the former owners and of Angolans, we have returned business firms on fair, satisfactory terms. In some instances, there has only been disintervention by the state in certain enterprises. This holds true, for example, of Casa Americana, which has now been returned to its former owners, as a result of the government's disintervention in that group's enterprises." And he added: "There will be a casuistic analysis of the requests from those seeking to retrieve their assets who have grounds for owning them again."

Eduardo dos Santos denied allegations made by a Lisbon newspaper that, during his visit to the U.S., he claimed that the Portuguese have left only bad reminiscences in Angola. "I was trying to give a historical retrospective of the causes that led us into the state of war and deterioration. And I cited one of the reasons, namely, the massive flight of foreign technicians from Angola. But I also mentioned our inadequacies, the difficulties of our party and government, the inefficiency of the administration and the system, as well as the disintegration of our society's economic model. I don't see why that reporter chose to make an exaggeration of that issue, attempting to exacerbate spirits which, after all, are now more than soothed, because we are living in a different time."

Eduardo dos Santos views Angola's future with hope, and expressed the conviction that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] would cooperate in the common effort for development. He added: "No one likes war, nor is anyone inured to war. People want calmness; they want to work and create conditions for their prosperity. This is the normal behavior of any individual. Therefore, I think that those brothers of ours in UNITA, who have for a long time been deprived of coexistence with the rest of us, will now be interested in leading a normal life." According to the Angolan president, the government's role will be to create the conditions for national reconciliation.

*** Relations With Cuba Being Reconsidered**

*92AF0048D Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
20 Sep 91 p 3*

[Text] According to circles close to the Luanda government, the resignation, "People's Republic," is causing Angola "serious problems, especially in its relations abroad." This is particularly the case with regard to the peace process initiated through the Estoril accords last May which put an end to three practically uninterrupted decades of war in the country.

In the sphere of foreign relations, Luanda is becoming more and more concerned over the situation resulting from the increasingly greater isolation of the Havana regime, particularly in light of the radical changes occurring in the former Soviet Union after the aborted coup d'etat of 19 August, the Soviet Union being Cuba's closest ally since Fidel Castro's rise to power in January 1959.

Many Angolan children and youth are now studying in Cuba through "internationalist" cooperative accords signed with Fidel's government; but fearing what could happen in that country, the Luanda authorities are envisaging the possibility of their repatriation or relocation to other potentially safer countries.

The Cuban presence in Angola is virtually reduced to a few doctors after the departure of dozens of thousands of soldiers who, from 1975 on, fought side by side with the pro-government forces in the struggle against the guerrillas of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

* **Joint Commanders of Armed Forces Named**

92AF0048A *Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese*
11 Oct 91 p 19

[Article by PUBLICO correspondent Vitor Silva in Luanda]

[Text] General Joao de Matos of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and General Alberto Canjonjo of the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] will assume top joint command of the Angolan Armed Forces. These two officials are to take office within the next few days and will direct the training process of the future single Angolan Army. The general mission of the Armed Forces top command is to carry out the directives received by the Joint Commission for the Training of the Angolan Armed Forces.

The government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] appear committed to the training of the unified army, a process which is to be concluded by the time of the general elections. The most recent meeting of the Joint Politico-Military Commission (CCPM) approved the general bases of the training of the Armed Forces and the criteria to be used in the selection of their personnel. In order for this to occur it is necessary for the troops to be quartered as rapidly as possible and for this reason the CCPM decided to speed up the billeting process, confining the enlisted personnel to specific areas.

The Armed Forces training process should be carried out simultaneously with the localization, disarmament, and integration of the demobilized personnel into civilian life. The unified Armed Forces will be composed of 50,000 troops, 40,000 of whom will be assigned to the Army, 6,000 to the Air Force, and 4,000 to the Navy.

The CCPM meeting also decided that the verification and control system should be concluded by the 15th of this month, whereas the border-patrol stations are to be occupied until the end of the month. At the end of the meeting Fernando da Piedade Nando, vice minister of the interior, said that the government would maintain its authority and would not permit a continuation of the "insurrections" attributed to a certain group of UNITA militants in some of the provinces of southern Angola.

This subject resulted in expressions of great concern on the part of certain deputies of the People's Assembly [AP] (Parliament) who demanded that the CCPM government delegation remove some of the obstacles standing in the way of the peace accords. The deputies maintained that police activity should be strengthened to assure order, tranquility, and enforcement of the law and requested that means be provided to carry out the necessary measures.

Providing Food for the Soldiers

Meanwhile, American planes have landed at the Luanda airport to provide food for the troops of the two Angolan armies. Since Monday, American Air Force planes of the "Galaxy" type have unloaded combat rations for the government's and UNITA's troops.

Forces of the two armies are in the process of being billeted with the aim of demobilizing about 200,000 men and selecting the 50,000 troops who will make up the future combined National Army.

On the first flight the Galaxy brought Luanda 85,000 combat rations; this was increased to 100,000 rations on the second flight. Another flight is scheduled for today bringing tents and blankets.

The American Government agreed to provide the FAPLA and FALA with logistic support in the billeting process using equipment left over from the "Desert Storm" operation in the Gulf War. In the next few days a ship will arrive at the Angolan capital carrying vegetable oil, corn, rice, and partially dried fish. The distribution of the food is being handled by the World Food Program (WFP).

The United Nations [UN] has also pledged its support with regard to the billeting process involving the Angolan troops and, in this connection, that organization has already initiated a food assistance program covering 250,000 soldiers and their dependents. The total cost of the program is estimated to be about \$27 million. The government has also provided military trucks for highway transportation; and these vehicles have been used to bring the initial 823 tons of food and nonfood items to 11 billeting stations, indiscriminately assigned to the FAPLA or FALA. Other columns will depart from other areas of the country; and in areas which are difficult to reach by highway, transportation will be carried out by plane.

The WFP estimates that this part of the program will require 22,000 tons of corn, vegetables, vegetable oil, sugar, soybean flakes, salt, and dried fish. The UN presently has 20,000 tons of food available, but this is for other groups involved—namely, victims of starvation

and drought. Part of that surplus is to be diverted to assist the military personnel.

The urgency of the program stems from the fact that some of the billeting areas are not in proper condition to house the troops. This could result in dispersing the troops with their respective weapons in search of means of survival; and this in turn could represent a grave danger with regard to the peace process.

* Information Minister on Foreign Relations

92AF0048B Lisbon *O JORNAL* in Portuguese
4 Oct 91 p 2

[Interview with Information Vice Minister Aldemiro Vas da Conceicao by Carreio da Rocha in Lisbon; date not given]

[Text] In an interview granted during his recent sojourn in Lisbon, Angolan Information Vice Minister Aldemiro Vas da Conceicao spoke to *O JORNAL*-AFRICA concerning activities associated with his ministry and of cooperation with Portugal within the framework of those activities. But he also spoke of his country's political forces, its frontiers, and the greed which the Angolan resources are engendering. And with much optimism he gave his opinion with regard to Angola's future and the role which his party will play in that future—"a very important role," he said, "since at this time the only organization of a national nature is the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] itself."

These are our questions and his answers:

[Rocha] Could the events which are occurring in Zaire prejudice Angola in a future perspective regarding cooperation with the European countries?

[Conceicao] Zaire has an extensive border with Angola, about 1,600 km, and Angola has ethnic and cultural ties with the Republic of Zaire. Zaire has experienced many disturbing moments in the past; it appears that these trying times are about to be repeated and, in my opinion, these are tarnishing Africa's image. In that respect, what is about to occur could affect Angola. But I believe that, at the present time, the international community is somewhat astonished at what is happening in my country. The peace process, especially in light of the cease-fire, has transpired without any great difficulty, and this is in Angola's favor. From what I have heard here in Portugal there is enthusiasm concerning the manner in which the Angolan process has evolved; as a result, many people are interested in investing in our country and/or visiting Angola for whatever purpose. Thus, despite what is occurring in Zaire, it may not greatly affect their intentions.

[Rocha] Angola has just experienced a civil war lasting 14 years; it is said that this involved 300,000 dead, 100,000 wounded, and more than 500,000 displaced. What role are the news media playing in offering solace in light of this great tragedy?

[Conceicao] The news media are playing a substantial role, particularly in bolstering the people's spirits. And it is a role which is so important that the accords themselves refer to it as a need to cease all hostile fighting on the part of the two belligerents. Which means that a certain verbal restraint must be maintained on both sides. As you know, the news media in Angola are public, although the press law now calls for the creation of private newspapers. The public media, therefore, play a considerable role in molding the civilian population. The news media can rekindle and stimulate long-standing emotions and desires and simultaneously play an educational role. At the present time, the Angolan government is trying to influence the news media to maintain a certain equidistance among the various political parties and contribute to a spirit of tolerance and mutual acceptance among all the political forces existing in Angola.

[Rocha] Does this mean that the authorities who control the news media are going to establish a new agenda of activities during the period preceding the elections?

[Conceicao] Yes. A new program is to be initiated. The existence of new political forces naturally implies a change in the role to be played by the news media and their activities.

[Rocha] What is specifically involved in the creation of changes in the news media?

[Conceicao] At the present time, new forms of social communication can be created, especially in the newsprint sector. With regard to television, which involves technical and financial considerations, I believe that this is not an opportune time to support private television in Angola. However, the press law, in its 24th article, offers the possibility of private radios if conditions warrant and provided that the broadcasts are paid for through commercials.

[Rocha] During your sojourn in Portugal, did you make certain contacts regarding greater cooperation between the Portuguese and Angolan news media?

[Conceicao] The contacts that I made could lead to a number of possibilities. The Ministry of Information is establishing a policy in conjunction with the news media, but in Angola the media in question are autonomous. We can find some way to achieve this cooperation; but the directorates of the various news-media organizations will have to determine the advantages of that cooperation and formulate or not formulate the respective accords.

[Rocha] It was recently reported that an accord is about to be reached between the RTC [Commercial Radio and Television] and Angola. Has that accord been signed?

[Conceicao] At the present time, that accord is only one of intent. An intent which, if finalized, can have far-reaching possibilities in the training of skilled personnel and the joint realization of programs. I know that an

RTC delegation is scheduled to go to Angola in October to present a cooperative project in the areas of training and programs involving the preparation of commercials.

[Rocha] What cooperative projects presently exist between Portugal and Angola?

[Conceicao] With regard to program changes, there has already been considerable cooperation between the RTP [Portuguese Radio and Television] and Angolan Radio and Television [RTA]. And also with regard to the training of skilled personnel. This year Portugal has presented Angola with 15 scholarships for the training of upper echelon cadres in the news-media sector. And we would like to see that cooperation increased, extending it to the recycling principle and a number of stages involving practical training, for there is serious need for such arrangements. And in this respect, Portugal is the preferential country inasmuch as the instrument employed in the news media is that of a common language—Portuguese.

[Rocha] Is there cooperation between Angola and other countries in the news-media sector?

[Conceicao] There is Brazil. And we have some cadres who were trained in Eastern Europe; but they often had considerable difficulty in exercising that profession due to the lack of language facility.

[Rocha] What kind of cooperation does Angola have with Brazil?

[Conceicao] There has not been much exchange of programs with Brazil, except for TV miniseries and movie films. Cooperation has been more in the area of training. These cadres are assigned training periods in Brazil. There are also writers and program arrangers hired to work for newspapers and TV stations, as well as photographers and cameramen.

[Rocha] Will cooperation with Portugal continue to play a major role in Angola's future or will it end up being replaced by other contingencies?

[Conceicao] I believe that Portugal will always play a major role. This is due to the historic ties which have always existed between our two peoples and because the Portuguese are well acquainted with Angola and become easily acclimated.

[Rocha] With regard to Africa's political future, certain major problems are pointed out by European observers as being of considerable consequence; would you please comment on this subject? One of those problems is that of the borders, arbitrarily imposed by what was then the more influential colonial powers but which are now often referred to as not being definitive. Might Angola someday have similar border problems?

[Conceicao] It is true that the border problem is being keenly observed in Africa. To the extent that the OAU [Organization of African Unity] charter itself contains an article which states that the borders inherited from

the colonial period must be respected. And, until now, secession attempts in Africa have not yielded any results. As an African country, Angola naturally has some problems, but I believe that my country's territorial integrity will be maintained. This is, moreover, true in all African countries, except perhaps in Eritrea. Africans as a whole are questioning this, wondering whether we might not have a Balkanization of Africa and the creation of thousands of states, which would not suit either the Africans or the non-African international community.

[Rocha] Another concern raised by observers foreign to Africa is that democratization, with the European-type multiparty system emerging particularly in Angola, might bring with it the creation of large parties having tribal or religious roots and end up driving away the elite; these would then become a minority group. What do you think of this, in Angola's case?

[Conceicao] That is another peculiarity of Africa and another danger: the parties ended up having an ethnic foundation. At the present time in Angola, the MPLA is the party which offers the greatest territorial depth and the broadest social base of support. The MPLA is the party which, ever since its origin and its initial concern with that problem, managed to free itself of all ties with this or that tribe. The MPLA is firmly associated with the people. It originated in Luanda and was created by a group of intellectuals who, from the beginning, constituted individuals free of any tribal or racial preconception and then extended its scope of activities to the rural areas with the war of liberation. The same cannot be said of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] which is an organization of ethnic nature. I would not even say "ethnic"; I would say an organization of definitely regional nature. Its directorate is essentially composed of individuals who reside in the Andulo area, in the central plateau, Bie Province. We must also consider the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola], another organization of tribal nature, confined essentially to the Quicongos. As of now, the only organization of national character is the MPLA itself.

[Rocha] Is the MPLA counting on that advantage?

[Conceicao] From the very beginning, the MPLA has been counting on a number of advantages compared with other movements. It is strictly a national organization, has administrative experience, and is composed of a large group of cadres.

[Rocha] Coming back to the subject of borders. When the economic values were determined, the situation was different; items such as oil, bauxite, and uranium did not yet count. Now those mineral resources are sometimes subject to controversy, even border disputes. Will Angola not have problems due to these realities?

[Conceicao] It has been said many times that Angola is the victim of greed because of its potentialities. It has also been said that although those potentialities have been a blessing to Angola, they have also been a source of evil. And this because Angola was destined to be the

target of a number of disturbances carried out from abroad, precisely due to its potentialities.

But I believe that in Angola's particular case, the peace objective having been achieved after a lengthy process of internal and fratricidal struggle, the specter of war is now removed. A redefining of the borders in Angola would involve a new armed conflict, for no regime would agree to let doubt be cast on the territory's integrity. In any case, I have not yet heard anyone declare himself in favor of that concept. And no one wants another war.

[Rocha] But there is a movement in the north, in Cabinda, which is considering the petroleum aspect....

[Conceicao] But this is a separatist movement which has no voice. At least in military terms it has no voice.

[Rocha] And in terms of foreign support?

[Conceicao] So far as I know there is none. It is a worthless organization, obscure to say the least.

[Rocha] Are you then optimistic about Angola's future?

[Conceicao] Very optimistic.

[Rocha] And with regard to your party as a stimulating element of that future?

[Conceicao] My party will always play an extremely important role in Angola's policy. Among all the principal organizations, or the most traditional ones, in Angola, the MPLA is the oldest. And the only one which, until now, is not sullied. It is the only one of which it can be said that it did not collaborate with the forces which opposed the Angolan people.

Contrary to what occurred with the other forces. And I believe that we shall win the elections.

* Changes in National Anthem, Flag Envisaged

92AF0048C Lisbon *O JORNAL* in Portuguese
20 Sep 91 p 3

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola [RPA] will cease to be that "of the people" and is now contemplating repatriating children and youth sent to Cuba.

"The People's Republic of Angola will soon change its name, ceasing to include the term, 'People's,' and simultaneously replacing the national flag and anthem, thus eliminating all ties to the Marxist-Leninist ideology," reported *O JORNAL*, quoting a source close to the Luanda government.

The elimination of the term, "People's," as well as the selection of new national symbols, is to be adopted by the Luanda parliament in conjunction with other initiatives aimed at gradually changing Angola into a rightist state.

An identical initiative was taken by the Maputo authorities in November 1990 when Mozambique's People's Assembly ratified the country's new Constitution,

according to which Mozambique ceased to be a "People's" Republic, 16 months after the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Congress decided to abandon all Marxist-Leninist references in July 1989.

The Angolan national flag is also to be altered, with the red and black portions changed to include a toothed wheel, symbols of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] since its founding in 1960 when it was struggling to oppose the colonial regime, a struggle which culminated in the country's independence on 11 November 1975.

It is not known which colors will replace the aforementioned red and black toothed-wheel design, but in light of the catastrophic events which have afflicted the country until recently, leaders of regimes which complained of "true socialism" of the Soviet type, circles close to the Luanda government, do not believe that red will be considered as one of the features of the future Angolan national symbol.

From what *O JORNAL* has managed to ascertain, no date has yet been set for carrying out the abovementioned changes; it is only known that they are to be made "in the near future."

Mozambique

Unemployment Tops 20,000 in Manica Province

MB2910152891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] The NOTICIAS newspaper has reported that at least six companies have closed down, leaving more than 3,000 people laid off in Manica between the months of January and October of this year. There are currently more than 20,000 unemployed people in the province.

Provincial Director for Works Pedro Joao de Deus said there are no prospects of absorbing these unemployed people in productive cities as most are demobilized from compulsory military service, repatriated refugees, and returnees from the Mozambique National Resistance and the former East Germany.

* Joint Venture Formed by BPD, Banknet

92AF0051D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
20 Sep 91 p 18

[Text] Peoples Development Bank (BPD) Administrator Jaime Manhique and Dr. Cipriano Gomes signed an agreement Thursday in the country's capital to create a mixed corporation, BPD/Banknet, the finalization of which has long been awaited.

The initial paid-in capital is 1,223,402,400.00 meticais, equivalent to \$880,000, meaning that each of the two parties contributed a share worth 611,701,200.00 meticais.

As of the date of this mixed corporation's official constitution, the BPD was worth a total of 458,775,000.00 meticais, while its counterpart was valued at 152,425,300.00 meticais and had assets with a monetary value of 305,849,700.00 meticais, which according to our sources, were transferred to the corporation.

Banknet is a joint-venture of the Peoples Development Bank of Mozambique and Data Constructoab of Sweden. Its areas of activity include local networks (LAM) and communications, and PC-based administration systems adapted to the needs of banking and financial institutions.

It is also involved in the installation of networks and PC set-ups, teaching, and training, and aims to respond to changes occurring in financial institutions in Mozambique and throughout Africa in general, by developing and installing sophisticated technologies for processing linked transactions. The accompanying photo illustrates the event [photo not reproduced].

* Three New Development Projects Approved

92AF0051C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
20 Sep 91 p 8

[Text] This month the Ministry of Cooperation approved three development projects, covering the areas of small industry, the training of cadres, and environmental management.

These are the Small Industry Development Project, in Nampula Province in the north of Mozambique; the Personnel Training Project of the Center for Industrial Training (CFI); and the Environmental Management Project in Mozambique.

According to a communique from that Ministry, the Small Industry Development Project is intended to assist the delegation of the Institute for the Development of Local Industry (IDIL) in Nampula to improve its assistance to the local business sector, through training courses, technical consulting, and access to credit.

The project, with a three-year duration and costing \$600,000, will also create the conditions for IDIL to improve its services to small industry at the national level.

With respect to the CFI's Project for Training Cadres, it aims to create a team of domestic management consultants and raise the academic level of the CFI employees.

The \$1.5 million project is financed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and will last three years.

In this project, elements of 12 selected firms will be the beneficiaries of high-level management training.

Through this project three UNIDO officials and one UN volunteer will be made available to the CFI, as well as 15 domestic cadres who will be future management consultants.

In turn, the Environmental Management Project, according to the communique, will begin "shortly," and will give the Government the necessary resources to institutionalize environmental protection.

This project, financed by UNDP, is intended to address specific needs for strengthening the institutional capabilities of the Environmental Division, recently created in Mozambique.

For a period of a year and a half, resources will be made available for carrying out seminars and to finance the production of important environmental materials to Mozambique.

* Displaced Persons Returning to Mongicual

92AF0051A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
19 Sep 91 p 8

[Text] Citing local sources, Gil do Rosario, our correspondent in the coastal city of Angoche, writes that by last August the town of Liupo, Mogincual District headquarters, until then abandoned by its inhabitants, had already been reoccupied by more than 8,560 citizens, with the same occurring at the Quinga Administrative Post, which saw 4,300 people returning.

The same source indicated that the more than 12,000 people who have now returned to their district of origin had taken refuge from the war in Angoche District, where they had been dispersed into ten accommodation centers. Thus, more than 5,200 people who had been displaced by the war took shelter the Angoche District headquarters, while the towns of Gelo, Muetepua, and Sangage were forced to shelter some 3,000 citizens each.

In terms of assistance lent to this contingent of returned persons, during the period when they took refuge in Angoche District, the authorities provided more than 32 tons of food aid, with corn and cooking oil being the principal products that were made available. They also received an estimated two tons of clothing assistance.

Until moments before the attacks by the armed group Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], the headquarters town was inhabited by some 15,000 people, who were forced to abandon it, leaving it practically deserted during the course of the enemy assault and occupation that took place the first quarter of this year, resulting in constant migrations of people seeking refuge in the most diverse parts of Nampula Province.

Later, the 40,000 people who comprised most of the population of Mogincual District had to abandon the zone, with half of them staying in Angoche District and the rest in the districts of Ilha de Mozambique, Monapo, and Meconta, and the cities of Nampula and Nacala.

In the face of the severe conditions that people have suffered until now, the Armed Forces of Mozambique, in coordination with the local "Naparamas", carried out a series of operations forcing the enemy to leave dozens of cadavers on the field and retreat from the area. Since those actions, the number of people returning to Mogincual District has grown daily, with the majority now living a relatively calm life.

Testimony of that fact is the rice, corn, beans, and manioc harvesting and marketing, irrefutable indications of the extent to which life is gradually returning to normal in that area of Nampula Province.

The cleaning and shelling of cashews is proceeding apace, and the marketing prospects for this important product are quite encouraging.

In addition, quoting local sources, in July and August Mogincual District marketed more than 50 tons of corn, three of manioc, and two of rice.

Namibia

RSA To Cooperate in Walvis Bay Census

MB2810114291 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] The Governments of Namibia and South Africa have called on residents of Walvis Bay to dissociate themselves from any census activities taking place in the enclave which are not authorized by both governments.

The two governments said they were cooperating to set up mechanisms to include Namibian residents in Walvis Bay in the current Namibian census. They agreed that the best way was to convene an urgent meeting of officials to set up such mechanisms in view of recent unauthorized [as heard] attempts to conduct a census in the enclave.

Guinea

Conte Meets Sierra Leone Official; Summit Viewed

AB2710120091 Conakry Radiodiffusion-Television
Guineenne Radio Network in French
2200 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Today, Saturday 26 October at 0900, General Lansana Conte, head of state and president of the Republic, received the first acting vice president of Sierra Leone, Honorable Dauda [name as heard] who is also minister of justice and attorney general of his country. The emissary of the Sierra Leonean Government told the Guinean head of state that his visit was part of a mutual exchange between the two governments on common interests. Guinea and Sierra Leone [words indistinct] greatly affected by the Liberian crisis and the repeated rebel incursions along their borders, the two personalities demonstrated an obvious interest in the forthcoming summit in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast.

The Guinean head of state briefed the special emissary about his government's consultations with the chairman of the West African States [ECOWAS] and other leaders of the region in order to ensure the success of future meetings on the Liberian conflict.

During their talks General Lansana Conte and his guest emphasized the ECOWAS plan, whose implementation is a condition for peace and the democratization process in Liberia. Other personalities who were present with the head of state were: Lieutenant Colonel Facine Toure, minister of justice and keeper of the seals; Lieutenant Colonel Jean Traore, minister of foreign affairs; Mr. Alseny Rene Gomez, minister secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic; His Excellency Mr. (Aidara Sheriff), Guinea's ambassador to Sierra Leone; Major Kerfalla Soare, military secretary of the Presidency of the Republic; and El Hadj Mohammed Tierno Soma, head of state protocol. It will be recalled that Guinea will participate in the Yamoussoukro summit on 29 October.

Liberia

ECOWAS Secretary General on Summit Accord

AB0211172291 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 1 Nov 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] If all goes well, Liberia could be on the way to some peace and stability after its bloody civil war. Under the agreement in Yamoussoukro this week, rebel leader Charles Taylor made considerable concessions to the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] leaders and Liberia's interim president Amos Sawyer. He has agreed to encamp his forces and hand over weapons to the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force in 60 days in preparation for election within 6 months. In Lagos,

David Bamford asked the ECOWAS secretary general, Dr. Abass Bundu, how he saw the agreement:

[Begin recording] Yes, I do believe that we are now beginning to see the light at the end of the tunnel. The spirit in which the negotiations took place, the readiness shown by the parties to adhere to their commitments, and the general atmosphere in which the discussions were held lead me to believe that all the parties concerned now see the imperative of moving ahead to advance the peace process.

[Bamford] Many take the view that one of the main reasons why previous agreements have not worked is because Mr. Taylor in particular has signed an agreement and then he had changed things or he had given a new interpretation. Is he really going to hand in all his weapons to ECOMOG after all this talking?

[Bundu] Well, I think it is legitimate for members of the public to throw some doubt on the genuineness of the commitment of the parties to the peace process in the light of recent historical happenings. But I do believe that there is a changed atmosphere.

[Bamford] You do not feel that there could be clashes as ECOMOG moves into the rest of Liberia if some of the NPFL remain armed?

[Bundu] Far from it; far from it. That is the last thing I anticipate would happen. [end recording]

So the ball is very much in Charles Taylor's court now to comply with the agreements he signed. Charles Taylor's spokesman, Garswa Yarmeto, called us up to clarify some of the details, and Robin White asked him if Mr. Taylor could, in fact, be trusted.

[Begin recording] [Yarmeto] Certainly, the possibility of a lasting peace is even brighter right now than ever before. We think that the argument is a very good argument, that is why in the first place we signed the document. Now the question of disarmament and encampment, yes. We appreciate that end. Definitely, we are going to disarm and encamp, provided that the responsibilities devolved on ECOMOG are carried out.

[White] How do you mean?

[Yarmeto] We mean that the document spells out that ECOMOG would have to eliminate external threats in order to allow the encampment and disarmament program to be smooth and effectively carried out and that ECOMOG will monitor all possible avenues of approach into Liberia by patrols and (?standard) guards. And once this is done, then the encampment and disarmament program will commence. This is spelt out in black and white in the document.

[White] So you are all saying that ECOMOG must first deal with ULIMO [United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy] before you will disarm?

[Yarmeto] Well, it is in the document, yes. ECOMOG will have to ensure that all external threats are eliminated before the exercise of disarmament and encampment is commenced.

[White] Now, ULIMO is claiming today that fighting is still going on, and that you are still fighting with them. Is that true?

[Yarmeto] The fighting may be going on around the border area. We are trying to mop out the remaining elements that some 14 days ago crossed into the border area. But there is not any fighting, heavy exchange of fighting going on. [end recording]

Nigeria

Death Sentences for 8 Coupists Commuted to Life

*AB3110223091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 31 Oct 91*

[Text] The Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] today reviewed the judgment passed on 11 persons charged with involvement in last year's abortive coup. The chief of army staff, Lieutenant General Salihu Ibrahim, told newsmen at the end of the Council meeting today that eight of the accused persons were found guilty of high treason, condoning treason, and desertion. They were subsequently sentenced to death by firing squad. Three others, were also convicted for aiding treason and sentenced to life imprisonment.

However, Lt. Gen. Ibrahim said, after considering the judgment, the AFRC in its wisdom, commuted the death sentences to life imprisonment while those sentenced to life had their sentences reduced to 10 years each. The chief of army staff said that all together 12 people were tried in connection with the abortive coup but one of them was discharged due to lack of strong evidence to convict him.

He described the decision of the AFRC as humane. Lt. Gen. Ibrahim gave assurance that the full identity of the convicted persons will soon be published in national newspapers.

In a similar reaction, the minister of justice and attorney general of the Federation, Prince Bola Ajibola, has remarked that the decision to commute the death sentences was in pursuance of the human rights policy of the present administration.

Human Rights Group Comments

*AB0111105591 Paris AFP in English 2232 GMT
31 Oct 91*

[Text] Lagos, Oct 31 (AFP)—The Lagos-based Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (CDHR) expressed mitigated satisfaction Thursday that the ruling junta had not passed death sentences on 12 more people for a coup bid in 1990.

The Armed Forces Ruling Council earlier in the day announced that the death sentences passed on eight of them were commuted to life imprisonment, while three

had their life sentences reduced to 10 years' jail. The AFRC acquitted the 12th person.

"Although no person is going to be killed, yet we are not very happy about the judgment and the whole situation because the trial was not held in the open and the suspects were not allowed to be defended by their own lawyers", the CDHR president, Beko Ransome-Kuti, told AFP.

The organisation is also not happy that the government acted as both prosecution and judge in the case, said Beko, who is a younger brother of Fela, the Afro-beat musician, and the minister of health, Olikoye Ransome-Kuti.

The minister of Justice, Prince Bola Ajibola, described the AFRC gesture as a "big boost" to the human rights position of President Ibrahim Babangida's government.

A total 69 people were executed after previous trials which followed the April 1990 coup bid, and Amnesty International had called for there to be no more executions.

Senegal

Diouf Returns, Comments on Yamoussoukro Talks

*AB3110202291 Dakar PANA in English
1445 GMT 31 Oct 91*

[Text] Dakar, 31 Oct. (APS-SEN/PANA)—Senegalese President Abdou Diouf returned to Dakar from Yamoussoukro on Wednesday [30 October] saying he was very satisfied with the outcome of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace summit on Liberia which brought together leaders of the sub-regional grouping in the Ivorian town.

Diouf told newsmen soon after arrival that he was impressed with the moves toward resolving the Liberian crisis through the establishment of practical modalities for a cease-fire and plans to disarm and restrict the armed factions to their barracks under the supervision of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

Respect for the accords, Diouf said, which come into force by mid-November, is necessary to ensure the success of the peace plan leading up to the organisation of free and democratic elections in Liberia within six months.

"We have to show determination and tenacity in implementing these decisions," he said.

Sierra Leone

Momoh Returns From Harare Commonwealth Summit
*AB0111163091 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
0700 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] The president, Major General Dr. J. S. Momoh, has described the preparations and deliberations of the conference of Commonwealth heads of government, held in Harare, Zimbabwe, as excellent. Arriving at the Freetown International Airport, Lunge, from the summit last night, President Momoh observed that President Mugabe's performance as chairman was most commendable.

He also noted that the British prime minister, Mr. John Major, who attended the conference for the first time as head of government, was very understanding and reasonable. The conference emphasized the need for good governments based on democracy and human rights, he added.

On the heads of state and government's retreat to the Victoria Falls, which he described as one of the marvels of the world, Dr. Momoh said it afforded the heads of government the opportunity of sharing ideas on a more personal level.

Earlier, in welcoming President Momoh back home, Vice President Abdulai Conteh described him as a worthy envoy of his country and reported that in his absence the country was peaceful and quiet.

At the airport to receive the president were the first vice president, Dr. Abdulai Conteh, Catholic ministers, All People's Congress party executives, including the secretary general, Mr. (Edward Blay), top civil servants, and a cross-section of the inhabitants of the area.

Villagers Said Harassed for Opposition Sympathies
*AB0111113691 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 31 Oct 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems that local authorities and law enforcement agencies in Sierra Leone have not yet grasped that the country is moving toward a multiparty system of government. A new Constitution was endorsed a month ago. But

tension is apparently rising in some areas where voters and would-be politicians have apparently been harassed and intimidated. Our correspondent, Christo Johnson, has been to investigate, and he telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] I traveled to New Town village about 22 miles from Freetown where villagers there complained of being intimidated and harassed by a policeman and a soldier. One of the complainants, Madam Fatou Konte, said she was confronted by the two men, both of whom were carrying guns. According to Madam Konte, the two men ordered the villagers not to display political symbols of the opposition Democratic People's Party, DPP, led by former finance minister, Hasan Bassey Kanu, who recently resigned from the ruling All People's Congress, APC.

The two men ordered that all DPP symbols pasted outside several houses in the village should be removed immediately. They said if this was not done, the villagers would be dealt with because the new Constitution did not permit the public display of political symbols.

Another complainant, a village counselor, called Osman Ley, said when the villagers refused to remove the symbols, the two men opened fire into the air. One of the men entered the villager's room by smashing the door and forcing it open. Mr. Ley said the officers then proceeded to remove all DPP symbols from the house. Another villager, Mr. Tywood John, said he was physically assaulted after he had complained against harassment by the military officers and that they had threatened to shoot him.

The DPP leader, Hasan Bassey Kanu, has, meanwhile, sent a letter of protest to the government on the issue. Two weekly newspapers, FOR DI PEOPLE and the GLOBE, carried editorials in their two respective editions today urging the government to take control of harassment and intimidation. FOR DI PEOPLE said the political race is on and already there are grumblings that some parties and institutions do not want to play by the rules of the game.

The paper said stories of police harassment and intimidation of supporters of opposition political parties had been reported by the press but that so far the government maintains a conspiratorial silence on the matter. [end recording]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

7 Nov 91

